

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

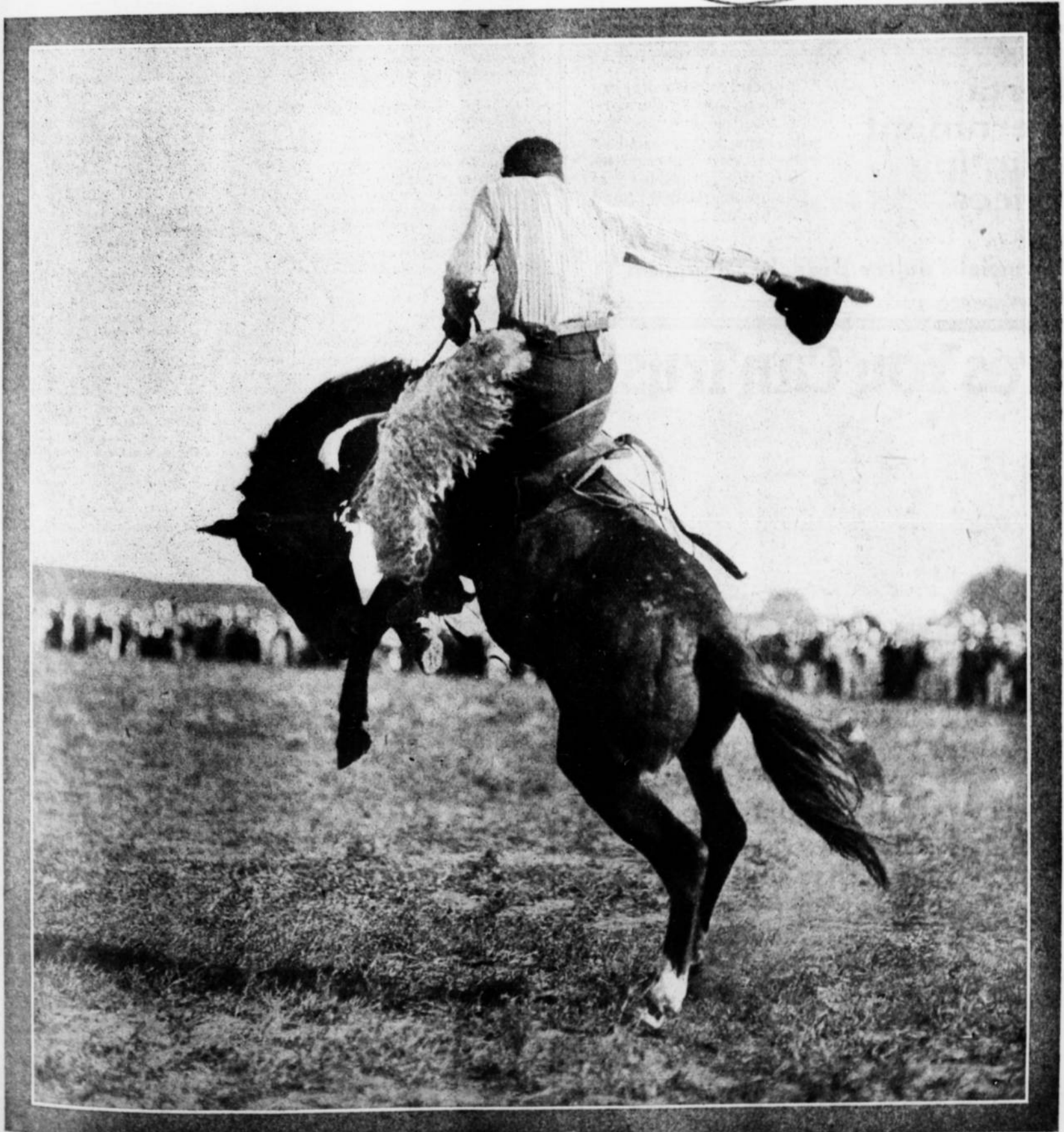
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July 2, 1924



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News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Robertson Shield Competition

In connection with this competition the following regulations have been drafted by the executive, viz.:

1st Prize.—Robertson shield and car load of highest grade lump coal, delivered at station.

2nd Prize.—25 sacks of best grade flour.

3rd Prize.—One barrel of coal oil.

Competition under the direction of the executive.

District directors will supervise the competition in the districts and co-operate with locals in defining the territory of each local.

Each local entering the competition must report to Central boundaries of its territory, and the number of men and women in its territory over 18 years of age who are eligible for membership on or before October 1, 1924.

Competition to close at the end of each calendar year.

Score

1. Two points for every one per cent. of eligibles in district who are paid up members of a local.

2. Half point for every one per cent. of members on the roll reported in attendance at all meetings held by the local during the year.

3. One point for every one per cent. of members of local who are life members.

4. One point for every one per cent. of members of local who are subscribers to The Progressive.

5. Regular meetings at which business or some activity was carried on and reported to Central—minimum number of meetings to qualify—six; maximum number of meetings for which points will be allowed—20. Points per meeting—two and a half.

6. Debate, paper or address on some subject of an educational nature not solely for entertainment—maximum number of papers, debates or addresses for which points are allowed—10; number of points for each—10.

7. Wherever, in any community, the association is represented wholly by women members, it shall be considered a local of the association.

8. If there is a women's section in the district, two points will be allowed for every one per cent. of eligibles belonging to the women's section.

9. Wherever there is a junior club of the association, 25 points will be allowed.

10. Each new local formed by an existing local outside its own defined territory—25 points.

11. If the total purchases in a local average \$20 per member for the year, one point will be allowed; half a point for every additional \$10; and quarter of a point for every additional \$5.00.

12. Twenty-five points will be allowed for the reporting of names of members of locals to Central.

13. Reading of communications from Central office to local meetings—five points per meeting.

Locals must report to the Central office on forms supplied, on or before December 31 each year.

This competition shall extend from January 1 to December 31, 1924.

District Rallies

Rallies have now been definitely arranged in Districts 3, 7 and 15, as follows:

District No. 3: Tuesday, July 1, at Tribune; Wednesday, July 2, at Goodwater, and Friday, July 4, at Goose Lake and Gladmar. These rallies will take place at 2 p.m. on the dates named, the speaker in each case being A. F. Sproule, of La Fleche.

District No. 7: Wednesday, July 2, Strasbourg Town Hall, at 8 p.m., and Thursday, July 3, Arlington Beach, at 2 p.m. R. M. Johnson, vice-president of the association will be the principal speaker at each of these points.

District No. 15: Wednesday, July 9,

Aneroid; and Friday, July 11, Shaunavon. Each of these will commence at 2 p.m., and George F. Edwards, president of the S.G.G.A. will be the speaker.

Very complete arrangements are being made for these rallies, and it only remains to secure the favor of the weather man and a big crowd of farmers and their wives to make them an outstanding success. Every farmer in these various districts should make it a point to be present.

Manitoba

Eden U.F.W.M.

The Eden U.F.W.M. local has now a membership of 21, with an average attendance at their monthly meetings of 15. Among their varied activities during the winter, their members collected clothes and sewed for a needy family in the district. A short course in millinery and dressmaking was also put on by the Extension Service, M.A.C., under the able leadership of Miss Oxenham. More interest than ever is being shown in the work of the association, and an increasing recognition of the value of co-operation.

Neepawa District Convention

The Neepawa District U.F.M. annual mid-summer convention will be held at Gladstone, on Tuesday, July 8.

Addresses on Beekeeping, Corn Growing and Feeding, Temperance, and an address from Albert McGregor, M.L.A., are some of the features of the program, and a very interesting and profitable day is assured to all who can attend.

Agricultural Chautauqua

Joint meetings of the Extension Service, M.A.C. and the United Farmers of Manitoba, were held at McCreary, on June 17; Alonsa, on the 18th, and North Star on the 19th, all three points being in the Neepawa federal district.

Prof. Hutt lectured on Co-operative Poultry Marketing, encouraging the keeping of poultry on the farm, proper care, housing and feeding, etc. He gave practical demonstrations on scientific killing and dressing. Prof. Ellis ably explained the growing and cultivation of forage crops and laid stress on the feeding and care of milch cows. He advocated the use of silos on the farm. Prof. Woods clearly set forth the strong and desirable points to be obtained in profitable dairy cows.

The U.F.M. speakers were D. G. McKenzie, secretary, U.F.M., and Mrs. Elliott, president, U.F.W.M. Mr. McKenzie dealt with the economic problems confronting the farmers today, and Mrs. Elliott spoke along lines of co-operation, socially as well as in business. To the women of Alonsa particularly, she dwelt on pioneer conditions now and in earlier days, she having had a goodly share of experience in that line.

The educational side of the U.F.M. was fully explained. Unity of purpose, good fellowship, helpfulness to each other, and sympathetic discussions were stressed as cures for loneliness and development of good citizens.

No greater evidence of the interest of the farm men and women in their problems is needed than the undivided attention shown at these meetings, the interested questions and the hearty applause of all present. Seeding was far from finished, yet the attendance was good, men and women driving as far as 17 miles to attend.

L. Thomson, district secretary, acted as chairman for the Alonsa and North Star meetings.

Gordon U.F.M.

Gordon U.F.M. local, organized on January 23 of this year, has to date a membership of 48.

Since organization, four business meetings, two social evenings, three

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Our Ottawa Letter

By Majority Vote House of Commons Finds That Charges Against Hon. J. Murdock Have Been Disproved—Expected that C.N.P. Agreement Will Be Restored—By H. E. M. Chisholm

OTTAWA, June 27.—From the western point of view, the question of most outstanding interest at the present time is what the government is going to do about the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. The question was argued at some length before the government on Friday, from the standpoint of the railways, and on Saturday, H. J. Symington, K.C., on behalf of the prairie provinces, presented his side of the case. The railways maintain that the agreement is obsolete; that it was enacted in contemplation of the creation of a railway commission which would adjudicate upon rates, and that it is full of anomalies. They are supported in this argument by the government of British Columbia, whose premier, John Oliver, has sent a strong protest against the act coming into force on July 7, as it will automatically, unless there is legislation to stall it off.

No "Scrap of Paper"

All of the British Columbia members have lined up in support of this argument. They claim that if the agreement comes into force, fruit growers of Ontario will be placed in a much more advantageous position than those of British Columbia, where the fruit-growing industry developed subsequent to the agreement in question. They want legislation to suspend the operation of the act. While British Columbia is not enthusiastic about the railway commission's authority, the railways claim that it is the proper tribunal to adjudicate upon such matters as are involved in this case. Counsel for the prairie provinces who are making the argument at the present time deny most of the allegations which are made, and maintain that the agreement was solemnly entered into, that \$3,000,000 was paid out of the public treasury by way of subsidy for the construction of the Crow's Nest line, in consideration of the rate concessions in question, and that the railways are not entitled to treat this as a scrap of paper. The cabinet will have to give consideration to the matter, but while some enquiry may be ordered into the general situation, as affecting all these old agreements, there is little to suggest any restraint upon the agreement coming into force. It was hinted at in the speech from the throne, and it was mentioned in the budget discussions, as being the complement of the tariff reduction on agricultural implements, which were the features of this year's fiscal pronouncement. The cabinet is not expected to reverse what all along has been accepted as its position in this matter. There will be a decision next week.

Lake Shipping Control

The act in amendment to the legislation passed last year regulating shipping on the Great Lakes, caused a long discussion in the House on Friday night, Conservative members uniting in a staged attack upon the bill. The criticism was largely of a political nature. It is frankly admitted that the legislation of last year, regulating rates, did not work out to the extent it

was desired, but there was no grain blockade, because the provisions were relaxed insofar as they operated to prevent United States vessels coming in. The owners of these vessels objected to being compelled to file their rates on the ground that they refused to do so in the United States, and did not wish to submit to a similar authority in Canada lest it react upon them at home. They were indemnified against proceedings under last session's act, and to overcome the trouble it is now provided that the charter party shall be filed by the shipper rather than the owner. In this way the Grain Commission will be appraised of the rates, and able to exercise whatever supervision is necessary without any great risk of American bottoms not coming in to transport the crop at a time when their service is most required.

Church Union Bill

The House has disposed of a very troublesome question in Church Union. By a vote of 110 to 58, it reversed the action of the Private Bills Committee and restored the measure to practically the same form as that in which it was introduced. There is this change, however, that the act is not to come into force for a year, and congregations affected, in place of being blanketed in, and forced to vote themselves out, will vote before the act becomes operative. Western members were a unit in favor of the bill, but both the Liberal and Conservative parties were split up. The prime minister was in favor of the middle course, of passing the bill, but consulting the courts as to the degree of its constitutionality, while Mr. Meighen supported the measure outright. The majority was decisive as to ensure the measure becoming operative. So far as the Senate is concerned there is no doubt the measure will go through without serious opposition, although there may be some discussion. Dissenters from the bill will not lie down readily, and it is anticipated that the litigation now in progress in Ontario will be prosecuted to the end.

The Murdock Case

One of the principal episodes of the week was the Murdock case, in which by a great majority, the House exonerated the minister of labor of the charge made by E. Guss Porter, M.P., that he had violated the honor and tradition of parliament when he withdrew his money from the Home Bank. A sequel to this action is the resignation of Mr. Porter from the House as a protest, and his challenge to all and sundry to oppose him on the issue. Inasmuch as West Hastings has been solidly Conservative since 1878, and is regarded as one of the safest constituencies in Canada, the member who resigned is in no peril as a result of throwing down the gauntlet.

Home Bank Depositors

Whether the Home Bank depositors will get any relief will be determined next week. They have been here en masse, and have made out what is considered to be a pretty strong case.

There were suspicions of the condition of the bank in 1916 and 1918, and an enquiry into it was asked for but refused, the reason assigned being that the war was on; that a great deal of financing had to be done and that any banking trouble would react upon it. Commissioner McKeown, without commenting on the motives which actuated Sir Thomas White, finds that if an enquiry had been held in 1916, the depositors would have suffered no loss. If it had been held in 1918, he does not think there would have been any loss. The depositors regard this as substantiating their claim as to the responsibility of the government. They do not claim that it is a legal responsibility, but a moral one. It is rather expected that something will be done ultimately for these people who peculiarly are the class not able to stand loss. The average deposit was \$250. Until the liquidation is completed, however, and the assets are realized on, it is possible that the relief will not take any form greater than an assurance, although it may be that it will be couched in such terms that it will be negotiable with the other banking institutions.

Redistribution

The session of parliament is nearing an end, but the date of prorogation is somewhat nebulous. The principal difficulty is over the question of redistribution. As regards the western electoral map there is agreement in all the provinces. The same applies to

Quebec and the maritime provinces, but the trouble is in Ontario. Indications however, point to its ultimate adjustment. The government has not come to any decision in regard to the legislation which would apply the system of the single transferable vote to future elections, but considering the desire to get through by the middle of July, and the threatened obstruction of this measure by the Conservatives, it will not be at all surprising, if it is put over until next year. In that case it would be one of the first items of the sessional program, and would not be effective, in any case, until the next general election.

The Wheat Pools

Saskatchewan

The Provisional Board of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool met in Regina last week, and following the meeting the secretary, L. C. Brouillette, announced that it had been decided that the election of the permanent board of directors shall take place on July 22. The province has been divided into 16 districts, and each one of these districts will elect 10 delegates to attend the general meeting of shareholders, at which the permanent board will be elected. Over 1,000 delegates to this meeting have already been nominated.

Mr. Brouillette stated that a report had been submitted to the board showing that the pool had 46,632 contracts

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG

A Successful Potato Pool

Orderly Marketing of Potato Crop on Contract Pool Basis Brings Profitable Prices to Potato Growers of Maine—By M. C. Cutting

THE first year of operation of the Maine Potato Growers' Exchange is now drawing to a close. First to organize potatoes on the contract-pooling basis, the results of this pioneer movement are of interest to potato growers and to co-operators everywhere. It has been a year of fine achievement in the face of almost insuperable difficulties and the most bitter and determined kind of opposition.

The Exchange has proved the practicability of orderly marketing of the potato crop, shipping a specified and nearly equal number of cars each day throughout the entire marketing season. As a result of this orderly marketing, it has seen the price of Maine potatoes nearly doubled, as compared with the previous year, in the face of a 25 per cent. increase in production; and it has observed a stabilization of price throughout the season, both at the receiving and the market end, such as the state never knew before.

Further than that, the Exchange has shown how a great crop of potatoes can be graded honestly and sold on grade; it has established a brand that is now known throughout the East, where high-quality table stock is in demand; and it has so improved and standardized the commercial seed business of

its members, that it is widely said that the Exchange has "brought the seed trade back to Maine." These are accomplishments, be it noted, of just one year of operation.

The Exchange was organized one year ago. A whirlwind campaign of four months in the winter of 1922-23 succeeded in signing up 3,100 members on a five-year contract, with 60,000 acres, or over 50 per cent. of the acreage, divided into 30 district associations. On April 30, 1923, the Exchange was incorporated under the "standard" co-operative law of Maine, with headquarters at Caribou.

Not daring to attempt the first year to carry 8,000,000 bushels, or nearly 3,000,000 barrels (all potatoes in Maine are figured by the barrel of 11 pecks, or 165 pounds) through to the ultimate distributors on the market, the Exchange early negotiated a contract with the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Incorporated, a large selling agency for co-operative associations, to act as their broker in the distribution and actual sale of the potatoes. The Exchange is now planning its own sales department.

Solving the Warehouse Problem

Aside from building up a headquarters' organization, negotiating

business connections, surveying the membership acreage, and so forth, the big job of the Exchange during the early organization period was the establishment of a co-operative warehouse system. The Maine potato sections have been adequately supplied with private warehouse facilities, but the Exchange had to get control of its own necessary capacity, a total of 192 warehouses at nearly as many shipping points.

Most of them could be and were leased, at an average rental of 10 cents per barrel of capacity (about 3-2-3 cents per bushel), but 10 warehouses had to be purchased and 12 built. The entire capacity of the 192 warehouses is 1,250,000 barrels, or nearly 3,500,000 bushels. Of this total capacity, 80 per cent. is under lease and 20 per cent. is owned by purchase and construction.

The cost of the 22 warehouses purchased and built, with equipment, was \$175,000. This was financed by a loan of \$50,000 from Judge Robert W. Bingham, that great co-operative leader of Kentucky; by temporary use of funds from sales; and, later, by a bond issue of \$75,000. Half of Judge Bingham's loan has been repaid, and the other half is covered by a note due in October, when the next shipping season is on. The bond issue was sold through three insurance companies, and is secured by mortgages given by each warehouse corporation and deposited in a trustee bank in the county.

Thus, outstanding against the warehouse investment there is the note of \$25,000 to Judge Bingham, the bond issue of \$75,000, and there are deferred payments of \$30,000 due the previous owners of the properties, or \$130,000 in all. That leaves \$45,000 which has been paid from sales of potatoes, and which must be deducted from the returns to members. This will be covered by deducting 1½ cents per barrel (on the basis of nearly 3,000,000 barrels handled) in the final settlement this month.

Then the \$130,000 outstanding will be amortized over the remaining four years of the contract period. A deduction of 1½ cents per barrel (a little more than one-half cent per bushel) each year will retire the indebtedness and leave a sufficient excess for the gradual acquirement of new warehouses.

Half-Million in Loans

While the warehouse program was the first big financial problem, it was not the only one which the Exchange had to face in the early days of its organization. At harvest time, so desperate was the situation of the farmers, it was necessary to borrow \$350,000 from Boston and Maine banks to pay a digging advance of \$15 per acre to such members as needed it.

When the potatoes began to roll on track, there was a lot of sales money tied up in large expenses, such as sacks and car-linings, that should have been amortized over the season or over several seasons. To cover these items and so make payments to growers, an additional sum of \$150,000 was borrowed. Both loans were secured on short-time notes at 6 per cent. interest, and were paid before maturity from sales of potatoes.

Altogether, during its first season—without a dollar to start operations, without established credit, and without security other than the contracted potatoes—the Exchange actually borrowed \$580,000 on notes and \$75,000 on bonds, and it has met every obligation to the complete satisfaction of the bankers and business men with whom it dealt.

On the basis of present shipments, it is expected that total shipments for the year will aggregate about 11,600 cars, or 2,900,000 barrels (11-peck barrels), or 8,000,000 bushels of potatoes. Total net sales will amount approximately to \$6,250,000. That figure represents the sales of potatoes on various markets, less freight, or the amount of money actually returned to the Exchange for disposition. The total shipments of 2,900,000 barrels will include approximately 2,750,000 barrels of table stock, 130,000 barrels of common seed, and 120,000 barrels of certified seed.

At the latter part of April the Exchange had sold 2,420,000 barrels of table stock, all varieties and grades, and the net average selling price on the market (less freight) was \$2.16 per barrel. Included in this was the value of sacks and twine at about 10 cents per barrel, for which the consumer paid; so the actual net price received by the Exchange for table stock averaged about \$2.06 per barrel, or 75 cents per bushel.

For 127,000 barrels of common seed sold, all varieties, the actual net price received was \$2.96 per barrel, or \$1.08 per bushel.

In the case of 80,000 barrels of certified seed sold, the net price received was \$3.91 per barrel, or \$1.42 per bushel. In addition, the Exchange had distributed 30,000 barrels of certified seed to its members for home planting this spring.

Costs of Operation

Based on this actual sale of 2,627,000 barrels, table stock and seed, the Exchange accounts showed that 39 cents per barrel (about 14 cents per bushel) would have to be deducted from the net sales price to cover operating expenses, reserves and investments. This 39 cents per barrel is proportioned and expended as follows: warehouse operation (192 warehouses), 21 cents per barrel; brokerage and commissions, interest and exchange on drafts, a selling charge, 6½ cents per barrel; reserves, to be pro-rated back to growers at the end of each succeeding year, when a new reserve has been set up, 5 cents per barrel; headquarters overhead, 5 cents per barrel; investment (amortized) in 22 warehouses purchased and built, with equipment, 1½ cents per barrel.

Now, in this list of general items entering into the 39 cents per barrel of total deductions, there are several items that represent tangible assets and actual savings to the grower. Two of these are reserves at 5 cents per barrel, which will be pro-rated back, and warehouse investment at 1½ cents per barrel, for which common stock will be issued to the members.

Then in the general item of warehouse operation (21 cents per barrel) there is a sub-item of insurance on potatoes at 3 cents per barrel and a sub-item of grading at probably 2 cents per barrel, which previously the farmer had to stand himself. Practically every farmer has a storage cellar on his farm, and when he grades he has to hire the labor to do it.

So if we add 5 cents for reserves, 1½ cents for warehouse investment, 3 cents for insurance, and 2 cents for grading, we have 11½ cents per barrel (about 4 cents per bushel) which the member can credit to his account. And deducting the 11½ cents from the total deduction of 39 cents, we have 27½ cents per barrel (10 cents per bushel) as the total net operating expense of the Exchange.

Figuring this just a little further, we find that this total net operating expense is just about 12 per cent. on the amount of business done; while the gross operating expenses, reserves and investments are only 17 per cent. on the amount of business done.

Returns to Members

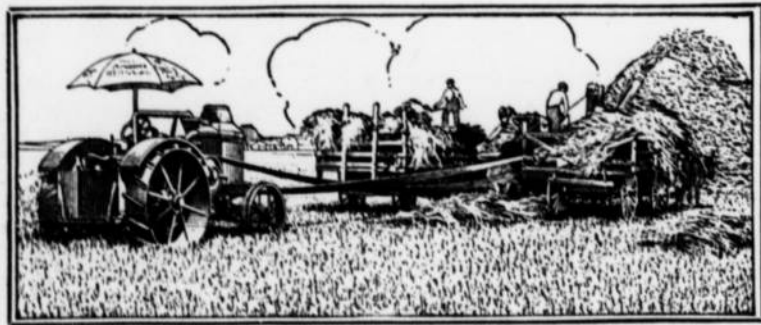
Now we have the selling price and the cost of operation, based on 85 per cent. of the crop sold. What will the members receive? It is a simple matter of subtraction.

The net selling price of table stock, all varieties and grades, was \$2.06 per barrel, or 75 cents per bushel. Deducting gross expenses of 39 cents per barrel, the grower will receive in cash an average of \$1.67 per barrel for the table stock he has delivered, or 61 cents per bushel. Adding investments and savings of 11½ cents per barrel represented in the Exchange, he will have to his credit \$1.79 per barrel, or 65 cents per bushel.

Common seed sold for \$2.96 per barrel, and the grower will receive in cash \$2.57 per barrel (93 cents per bushel) and have to his total credit \$2.69 per barrel, or 98 cents per bushel.

On the same basis, at an average selling price of \$3.91 per barrel for certified seed, the grower receives in cash

Continued on Page 17



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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 2, 1924

Developing a Better Spirit

The result of the French and German elections has been happily described as the armistice between yesterday and tomorrow. It is true the swing to the left in the French elections is not definitely representative of an equal swing in public opinion, but it may also be said that the swing to the right in Germany does not mean a provocative attitude in international affairs. In both elections matters of a purely national import figured largely in determining the popular vote; in both it can be said that the desire for peace and practical policies was uppermost in the minds of the majority of the electors.

What is now evident is that all parties are anxious to make the Dawes report the basis for a new policy, and to arrive at a definite settlement of the vexed questions which have positively retarded the reconstruction of Europe. The policy of M. Poincaré has been given a trial, and it has proved a complete failure. Even France has recognized that fact, and while there may not be in the new French government any abrupt and marked change with regard to French interests, there will be a change with regard to attitude and method. The new French premier, M. Herriot, has already voiced his desire for a more friendly approach to the questions which are keeping the nations apart, and the new German government has replied in reciprocal tones. The position of the British government is well known; in fact, it may be said that the change in France and Germany is toward the British position, with Italy sympathetic. That, at least, is encouraging; the allied powers in Europe are today closer together than they have been since 1920, and because the people have insisted upon them getting together. That is a feature of the present situation which should not be overlooked.

It remains, however, that with all the friendliness that the circumstances will allow, it is not going to be an easy matter to settle the great question of reparations. Germany will probably agree to the demands regarding disarmament, France may make a generous compromise on the question of guarantees and visible occupation of German territory, Great Britain may even relinquish some of her claims on reparation payments; but with all the compromise there will remain the vital question of how Germany is going to pay \$625,000,000 a year without seriously disturbing the industry of the countries receiving the payment, which necessarily will be made by the export of goods. That is the rock upon which all the efforts to arrive at a permanent solution of the reparations problem will inevitably split. It has been discussed for five years by experts of all kinds, and so far no satisfactory solution, satisfactory, that is, from the standpoint of national economics, has been discovered.

A Too Limited Enquiry

During the last year or two numerous allegations have been made with regard to the paying of income and business profits tax by large corporations, and it has been stated that some firms have been receiving particularly sympathetic consideration from the department of finance. On June 16, on the motion to go into committee of supply, W. C. Good, Progressive M.P. for Brant, moved in amendment a resolution stating that inasmuch as "it has been alleged in the public press of Canada that if an enquiry were instituted, some interesting in-

formation and astonishing facts, showing how the treasury of Canada failed to receive revenue intended for it, would be disclosed to the taxpayers of the Dominion," it was expedient that the Public Accounts Committee be instructed "to investigate the methods by which the business profits and income taxes, especially in the case of large concerns, have been assessed and collected."

The government accepted the amendment, but it was plain from the remarks of Premier King, Hon. J. Robb and Hon. G. P. Graham, that the scope of the enquiry will be so restricted that the purpose of the resolution will practically be defeated. Both Mr. Robb and Mr. Graham, in fact, indicated that they had little sympathy with the resolution, and they deprecated any enquiry which would go beyond the administration of the act, and delve into the precise relation between the department of finance and private firms. They claimed, as also did Premier King, that the law prohibits an enquiry which would necessitate the disclosure of private business, and that while parliament had the power to alter the law, until the law was altered individual firms could not be compelled to disclose their private business.

In the very nature of the case it is impossible to make specific charges because the detailed information is not available to the private member of parliament. Mr. Good stated, however, that it had been alleged that checks totalling about \$1,700,000, representing the income and business profits taxes of three Ontario concerns were received by the Department of Finance, in March, 1921, but were not deposited by the government until December 6 of that year, and that the Dominion treasury had actually lost \$800,000 of taxes that should have been paid. The intention in the resolution was to have cases such as these investigated, and to discover if any special consideration had been given these concerns. The law is rigidly enforced, as against the private individual and these concerns could not have been assessed for either income or business profits tax had they not enjoyed the income and the profits. The readiness displayed by the government in accepting the resolution is explained by the remarks of the ministers; the wording of the resolution left them a way of escape from the intention of it, and they promptly seized the opportunity.

The Murdock Charges

Opinion in the country on the charges made against Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor, is likely to be as divided as it was in parliament last week when the report of the committee which investigated the charges was voted upon. E. Guss Porter, Conservative M.P. for West Hastings, charged that Mr. Murdock, "contrary to his obligations as a minister of the crown," had acted upon information he received in his capacity of a minister, and had withdrawn his money on deposit in the Home Bank, two days before the bank collapsed. The charge was investigated by the committee on privileges and elections, and after hearing all the evidence available on the subject, a majority of the committee reported that the charges had not only not been proved but had been disproved. A section of the committee dissented and held that the charges had been proved. Another group held that the charges had not been proved, neither had they been disproved; that it was a case to be met by the Scotch verdict: Not proven. When the report came before the House of Commons the vote followed a similar group-

ing. The resolution that the charges had been proved was defeated by 149 to 39, Liberals and Progressives voting in the majority, and Conservatives in the minority. The resolution calling, in effect, for a verdict of "not proven," was supported by 22, against 129, Progressives and Labor forming the minority. The main motion, that the charges had been disproved was carried by 119 to 44, Liberals voting solidly in the affirmative and Conservatives as solidly in the negative, with the Progressives splitting.

The vote allows Mr. Murdock to resume his seat in parliament, but, as the vote of a jury giving a verdict in accordance with the actual evidence, it is far from satisfactory, and it is plain that with a large number party feeling played a greater part in it than reasoned judgment. The best that could be said was that the charges had not been proved, and in the circumstances could not be proved for there was no waiving of the rule that proceedings of the cabinet must not be made public. The report states that there was no evidence to show that Mr. Murdock withdrew his money as a result of information he received as a minister of the crown. That is true; neither was it shown that he did not get the information at a cabinet meeting. What was shown was that he withdrew the money immediately after a cabinet meeting at which there was reason to believe the condition of the Home Bank was discussed. Mr. Archambault, chairman of the committee expressed the opinion that even if it had been proved that Mr. Murdock had acted on information obtained in a cabinet meeting, there was grave doubt as to whether he had done anything contrary to his obligations as a minister. That being the case one wonders what all the pother was about, as, apparently, there would still have been a difference of opinion with regard to the effect of the act, even if it had been proved.

Drink and Housing

The housing scheme proposed by the Labor government of Great Britain involves the expenditure by central and local governments of approximately \$6,750,000,000, which is, as the Manchester Guardian says, "a staggering commitment." The charge, however, is spread over 55 years, and as the supporters of the scheme are pointing out, it means an annual charge which is considerably less than the interest on the national debt; that less will be spent on housing in 55 years than is spent on armaments in nine years, and that the whole subsidy is less than two years' income of the income super-tax payers.

If the supporters of the scheme were not afraid of offending some voters they might make a further comparison. The provision of adequate housing has become imperative in Great Britain, if the people are to be taken out of the shadow of the slums. Houses are a necessity and money spent on them is money spent in improving the life of the people. But in 1923 the people of Great Britain spent the staggering sum of \$1,537,000,000 on drink. Roughly, this is \$2,500,000 more than the interest on the national debt; \$100,000,000 more than the gross annual value of land and real estate; \$500,000,000 more than the capital invested in the coal industry; \$600,000,000 more than the total local government tax revenue; \$870,000,000 more than the expenditure on national defence; \$1,092,000,000 more than the expenditure on education; \$1,140,000,000 more than the expenditure on national

health and unemployment insurance, and \$1,160,000,000 more than the expenditure on war pensions. The drink bill for five years is considerably more than will be spent on housing in 55 years. Of this enormous sum the government received in taxes about \$700,000,000, leaving \$837,000,000 to go to the liquor trade.

Intoxicating drink is not a necessity, it is a pernicious luxury. It does not improve the lives of the people, it degrades and impoverishes. It is something the people could do without and be all the better for doing without. Yet with all the demands that an improved life for the mass of the people makes upon sensible spending, this enormous sum goes year after year into a trade that has its octopus arms thrust into every part of the national life. Is it not conceivable that a people which can afford to spend over \$1,500,000,000 a year on something which represents an actual waste, can afford to spend one-tenth of that sum on a constructive effort to better their lives?

And what is true of Great Britain is true everywhere. Money spent on intoxicating liquor is money wasted for the person who spends it. It is true enough the money is retained in the channels of trade, but it would be developing a better trade from the standpoint of human betterment if it were spent on things that conduce to a higher and nobler life.

"Ferocious Radicals"

The Progressives, says Lord Atholstan's paper, the Montreal Star, "seem to be able to carry anything they like," in the House of Commons, but "the wheat miners of the West are not yet complete masters of the Dominion." Quite true, there are limits to what they can accomplish. For instance: they have not yet been able to collect from Lord Atholstan the \$10,000 which he prom-

ised through his paper, The Family Herald and Weekly Star, to help finance a farmers' movement in Canada to secure the following things:

1. The restoration of their natural resources to the western provinces.
2. Government control and operation of elevators and encouragement to the chilled meat industry.
3. Removal of the duties on agricultural implements.
4. Construction of the Hudson Bay Railway.
5. Reduction of freight rates.
6. Government guarantee of loans to farmers, or as an alternative, direct loans from the government to the farmers.

"Every other day," moans The Star, "some ferocious radical in the ranks of the irresponsible Progressives, proposes a new invasion of the proven tenets of sound government." It's terrible, and what makes it worse, in the eyes of The Star, is that these "ferocious radicals in the ranks of the irresponsible Progressives" insist upon taking men and parties at their word, and the fulfilment of pre-election promises, and every time they lay emphasis upon the maxim that the word of a gentleman is his bond, there is a rattling in the closet in the editorial sanctum of The Star which is not conducive to mental poise, sober thinking and sensible writing.

Editorial Notes

"Money," says a New York bulletin, "is the cheapest it has been since the end of January, 1917." It's a safe bet that the slump does not make the slightest impression in the old 8 per cent. rate on the prairies.

Because the Irish constitution provides that Ireland is to have the same status as Canada, and because in 1920 it was agreed

that Canada should have an ambassador of her own at Washington, therefore, the British government has agreed that Ireland may have an ambassador of her own at Washington. The only difference in the cases is that whereas the Irish government is appointing the ambassador, after nearly five years of arguing about the matter no Canadian ambassador has been appointed, apparently because no Canadian government is as sincere about the matter as the Irish.

"Let us talk more sense and less nonsense on this question of British preference," says Toronto Saturday Night, which then goes on to say: "let us begin by calling off the British preference which, while of acknowledged benefit to the British trader and manufacturer, is most damaging to industrial Canada." That is what Saturday Night dignifies with the name of "sense." The British preference is of benefit to the mass of consumers in Canada, and for that particular and sound reason will be retained. Industrial Canada is not the whole and not even the largest part of Canada.

Fighting against the C.N.R. Branch Lines Bills, Sir James Lougheed told the Senate that he regretted having fathered in the Senate the bill nationalizing these railways, and he intended to atone for that mistaken action by opposing whatever seemed to him to be an unjustifiable expenditure on the system. He thus constituted himself judge and jury of what is necessary for the development of the system. He has set himself the task of crippling the national railways, but he, and those who are helping him, may find that they have started something that will be harder to stop than the development of the railways. There are limits to the patience of the people with an irresponsible Senate.



The New Teamsters Should Do Better

The Twenty-First Burr

CHAPTER I.

By Victor Lauriston

OUR lives are mostly desert wastes of petty things. Yet here and there in a wide expanse of Nothing Doing stands out one day, an oasis of huge event, whose miraged memory we mark in red—yes, or in black.

Such a day, vivid, outstanding, unforgettable, Laura Winright knew when she again met George Annisford after two years' absence.

She had just returned from Europe, called home by her father's letter.

Annisford, she knew would meet her at New York.

He did not.

That was the first shock which startled Laura Winright into stark attention.

Her father, then, must be even worse than his last letter had intimated. That was the one conclusion she could draw from her fiancé's default. With characteristic impetuosity she straightway used the long distance telephone to reach Annisford, at Detroit. Then, being a normal woman, she forgot to ask most of the questions that had fluttered excitedly in her mind.

"Oh, see here, chick!" protested Annisford jestingly across six hundred miles of wire. "You've come down on us like the wolf on the fold. We haven't time to send out for crackers and cheese. . . . Of course your father is just fine and dandy. Why shouldn't he be? . . . Now, you might just as well stay in New York and do a bit of shopping. You can't get the styles or the bargains we have right here at Winright's but it'll be something to tell Maitland Port that your summer outfit came from Fifth Avenue. . . . Well, come right on, if you're so utterly perverse! . . . Now, chick, there's no blamed use asking if I love you! Of course I do. . . . Well, now, that's a question! Why do I talk like this? Why—why—well, you came down on us just like the Assyrian, as I was saying. I mean, like the wolf. Nobody expected you home for at least six months. . . ."

Annisford said a lot more; but these were the significant words that haunted Laura Winright.

Her return from Europe, in response to her father's urgent summons, had surprised her fiancé.

Her father seemed in his usual good health.

Annisford could see no reason whatever for her insistence on reaching Maitland Port without delay.

She wished she had her father's letter in her hand-bag, instead of in her steamer trunk. But, anyway, she could remember its purport quite well. Adam Winright was ill—so ill that he felt alarmed—he wished to see her before he died—would she come home by the next boat?

Throughout the voyage, that message had stood out before her mind in characters of fire. Its terror dominated all the dangers that lurked in wait for the ocean liner. Her father was ill, perhaps dying, at Maitland Port. At whatever risk to herself, she must see him before he died.

As she left the telephone booth a few vivid phrases in his letter flashed before her mind:

"Laura, you must come home at once. Come by the next boat. I am far from a well man, and there are things I cannot write in a letter, that I must tell you before I die. . . ."

Laura caught a night train for the west. Then she wished she had telegraphed her father, at Maitland Port. On after thought she telegraphed him in the early morning, from Albany.

At noon when the train pulled into Buffalo, George Annisford, big and beaming, joined her at lunch.

"How is he?"

Her anxious question tore like shrapnel through the young man's story of how he had come down from Detroit to meet her.

"He? Who? Is it a conundrum?"

A flash from Laura's blue eyes wilted Annisford's mirth.

"Who? Father, of course!"

"He's bright as the lark that sings at dawn from yonder hedgerow. . . . Here am I, chick, old-countryrizing my conversation to please your Anglicized taste, and you look like a funeral! Very likely your dad will die of surprise when you come prancing in so unexpectedly, but . . . oh, say, you surely never meant all that rot about going for a Red Cross nurse!"

Laura Winright, bewildered, watched Buffalo slide past the windows, the city merging into straggling suburbs and wide fields. George was surprised at her home-coming. Her father would be surprised. Yet her father had himself written her to come! The problem grew singularly puzzling. Of course she must have misunderstood his letter—

Yet there were lines of it photographed on her memory:

"Laura, you must come home at once. Come by the next boat. I am far from a well man, and there are things I cannot write in a letter, that I must tell you before I die. . . ."

She stared at Annisford.

Adam Winright must have some deep reason for keeping his serious illness a secret from the man nearest him, his partner, young Annisford.

"Tom's in Detroit," breezed Annisford.

"He's filling the toes of my shoes for the day. He was powerful anxious to welcome the prodigal daughter personally

With characteristic impetuosity Laura Winright used the long-distance telephone to reach Annisford.

and to murder the overgrown ox with his own howitzer. You see, patriotic citizens don't kill fattened calves any more; they let them grow up into beef. Oh, I say, I'd better wire your father—"

"I did, this morning, from Albany."

"Good! That will give Turkey Bird time to toast your slippers before the grate and chase the moth balls out of your pink kimono."

Laura refused to laugh.

"You're sure father is quite well, George?"

"Never better." No shadow clouded Annisford's outlook. "We'll see the show at Detroit tonight, and—"

"We'll go right on to Maitland Port the minute we reach Detroit."

"Why not take a taxi out to Woodlawn Cemetery? It's just as dead."

She was in no mood to laugh.

"I mean it," she declared. "I'm not going to argue, either. I simply must get home."

Long before reaching Detroit, their protracted argument had ended in victory for Laura. She would take the next train for Maitland Port. She fretted at the fifteen minutes' delay between trains. She refused to leave the Union Station.

Tom Winright filled in the interval. A very dignified brother he was, though in his early twenties, tall, with soldierly moustache and steel grey eyes that lit when they rested on her.

"How is he—father?" Again the anxious question surged to Laura's lips.

Her brother, she felt sure, must know of her father's illness, even if Annisford did not.

Tom twisted the tips of his moustache.

"Laura," he rejoined, with an air of bantering philosophy, "this world is full of uncertainties. But when I left Maitland Port on Sunday there was one certainty.

Dad felt fine. Did you ram any U-boats on the trip across?"

"N-no." Laura's mind, preoccupied with her father's illness, quite failed to grasp the question. "No, I suppose not. I—"

She halted. Her brother's slender fingers, curving, with a sloop imprisoned a fly that had settled on the back of the seat. Tom, still chatting serenely, drew a pin from his coat lapel and studied his prisoner with the cold, critical eye of a skilled anatomist. Laura's lips trembled.

"Tom! That's sheer cruelty!"

Tom smiled.

"Swat the fly!"

"But don't torture him."

Tom carelessly brushed aside the mangled remains.

"Never again, Laurie," he vowed. "Yet there's so many millions of flies, I think you really could spare me just one. I'd like to take the run back to Maitland Port with you," he went on, "but—well, our friend Annisford has first call. Eh?"

Laura flushed. The jesting tones of both men chimed in ill with her apprehensive mood. The blue-coated, dogmatic announcer at the exit bellowed a warning of the north-bound train.

Tom, stooping, gravely kissed the fair-haired girl. She gazed into his eyes.

"You're sure that dad's all right, Tom?"

"Positive."

As she passed with Annisford through smoke and noise and confusion to the train, she saw again those words, written in letters of fire:

"Laura, you must come home at once. Come by the next boat. I am far from a well man, and there are things I cannot write in a letter, that I must tell you before I die. . . ."

An early evening breeze blew off Lake Huron when the two descended from the train. The last red kiss of sunset lingered lovingly on the cedar-clad cliff that overhung the shadowy harbor of Maitland Port. Away above them dozed the little lake town; about them lay the shadowed harbor and the darkened wharves, with gloomy buildings and ghostly spars, and from beyond the sand bar at the river mouth came the beat of waves on the beach.

With quick glances Annisford searched the deserted station platform.

"Why isn't the car here?" he demanded.

"The car! Is it possible?"

"It most emphatically is not possible for that chauffeur ever to be on time, or to be on hand at all when he's wanted. As for the car, chick—oh, I suppose it's one of your father's surprises—eh? He's like providence, is Adam Winright—he moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. Anyway, the car's not here. Now that shoe leather is so abominably high, we'll have to hire a taxi or—"

He checked himself. A mud-bespattered car whirled up. The driver, leaping to the platform, came up to Laura Winright. She noticed he was dark, and young. He held out his hand. "I'm Nick Ross," he announced. "Is this Laura Winright?" He gripped her hand. "Mr. Winright just now telephoned me—"

Already he was assisting Laura to her seat.

"Thank you," she said, and beamed on him.

Annisford took his place beside her. "Ross," he said, leaning forward, "you're an impertinent pup." His tone was perfectly good-natured.

"Annisford," said Ross, without turning from the wheel, "you're another."

Laura smiled.

"Really he's very nice," she whispered. "Who is he, anyway? I don't remember any Nick Ross in Maitland Port."

"He's the chauffeur."

Laura felt a shock. A mere servant had presumed to run up to her on the station platform and to shake hands, yes, and to call her Laura Winright. She glanced at him again. Beneath the arc light that swung above the station platform, the young man's lips were drawn tight. That bespoke hurt; or, at least, an effort at self-control.

"Castle Sunset!" she commanded imperiously. She meant to put the presuming chauffeur in his place.

Then, suddenly, an affrighted idea drove all thought of dignity from her mind. She leaned forward.

"Just a minute, Ross."

The chauffeur turned. This time he played superbly the role of deferential servant.

"At what time did Mr. Winright telephone you?"

"Eight or nine minutes ago, I should say, Miss Winright." He glanced at his watch. "That would be—let me see—two minutes to eight. Yes, I'm certain the clock in the garage struck the hour just as I started the car." He seemed oddly eager to fix the minutest detail in her mind. "You will excuse my being a little late?"

"It is of no moment."

Laura's manner rebuked the dark-faced young man's unforgotten presumption.

Then she put him out of her mind. She sank back on the leather-cushioned seat. Her eyes closed.

The nervous strain that had oppressed her ever since her father's letter reached her in England, was gone now. She was free, at last, to joy in these familiar sights and sounds—the darkness creeping across Lake Huron, the road up Harbor Hill, the lighted clock-tower in the distant Square, whose dial, as they turned into wide West Street, marked nine minutes after eight.

The apprehension that had haunted her all day vanished with the chauffeur's words. Whatever the more distant future might hold, in a few moments now she must find her father waiting to welcome her.

Annisford spoke.

"Nobody loves him," he whispered, nodding toward the chauffeur. "So he just stays in the garage and invents inventions. He's invented a long wiry one and a square black one."

Laura laughed.

"We won't bother about him," she

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Lincoln and the Tariff

GIVE a lie a few minutes start and it often takes the truth a long time to overtake it and smother it. Thirty years ago a protectionist paper in the United States quoted an alleged saying by Abraham Lincoln on the tariff and although it was immediately challenged, the truth has been chasing it ever since. The saying has done duty in protectionist propaganda in the United States, in Canada, and in Great Britain, and has probably been translated to do duty for protectionists in non-English speaking countries, for the name of Abraham Lincoln is one to conjure with. The authority of Lincoln has been appealed to by protectionists in every debate on the tariff at Ottawa, and the last debate was no exception, but it is gratifying to note that ardor is giving way to prudence and the notorious "quotation" is now only used where it cannot be immediately challenged. It appeared in a pamphlet issued by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in 1921, and from that pamphlet it was copied into the campaign literature of the Conservative party. As it is likely to figure in protectionist literature in the next political campaign, the facts regarding it are here put on record as a contribution towards the efforts to kill what is virtually a libel on an honored and revered name.

In the Quarterly Journal of Economics for August, 1914, Professor F. W. Taussig gave the history of this famous saying. In the pamphlet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Conservative literature, it was given thus:

"I do not know much about the tariff, but I do know this much: When we buy goods abroad, we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money; when we buy goods made at home, we get both the goods and the money."

In approximately this shape the saying appears in Curtiss's Industrial Development of Nations, a three-volume work in which there is much superficial argument in favor of protection. Under a portrait of Lincoln appears the following passage:

"I do not know much about the tariff but I know this much, when we buy manufactured goods abroad we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money. When we buy the manufactured goods at home, we get both the goods and the money."

Experts Make Careful Search

No reference is given to the source of this quotation. Horace White, Dr. D. M. Matteson, Professor Taussig and others, have made a careful and thorough search through the mass of Lincoln literature, and the phrase is nowhere to be found. The earlier investigations could get no further than a quotation in the American Economist, a protectionist publication of New York which, in its issue of June 29, 1894, quoted the following as from the Independent of Howard, Illinois, of June 9, 1894:

"Lincoln's first speech on the tariff question was short and to the point. He said he did not pretend to be learned in political economy, but he thought that he knew enough to know that 'when an American paid twenty dollars for steel to an English manufacturer, America had the steel and England had the twenty dollars. But when he paid twenty dollars for the steel to an American manufacturer, America had both the steel and the twenty dollars.'"

It is a remarkable thing that this phrase was not known to American protectionists before 1894. It is not quoted in Stebbins' American Protectionists' Manual, issued in 1883, although Lincoln is there referred to as being "in favor of a high protective tariff." Nor does it appear in a tract issued by the American Iron and Steel Association in 1892, bearing the title of The Testimony of the Fathers. Quotations are made from Hamilton, Jefferson, Calhoun, Webster, Clay, and other eminent statesmen, but of Lincoln—not a word. Of a certainty the American Iron and Steel Association would have been delighted to have had such a say-

Research Proves Statement on the Tariff Attributed by Protectionists to Great American Statesman to be a Myth

ing of Lincoln to include in its collection.

Either a Misprint or a Myth

Efforts to trace the Howard Independent were fruitless. Howard was found, but the postmaster affirmed that there had never been a paper published in the place. It was given up as a misprint or a myth, especially as the editor of the American Economist failed to furnish verification for the quotation ascribed by the Economist to the Howard Independent.

Then the quotation crept into Republican campaign literature, beginning in 1904. It does not appear in earlier campaign literature although the Republicans always claimed Lincoln as a supporter of a protective tariff. In the Campaign Book of 1904, reference is made to notes of Lincoln on the tariff and then the following:

"On another occasion Mr. Lincoln, is quoted, as saying: 'I am not posted on the tariff, but I know that if I give my wife twenty dollars to buy a cloak and she buys one made in free trade England, we have the cloak, but England has the twenty dollars; while if she buys a cloak made in the protected United States, we have the cloak and the twenty dollars.'"

Evidently the compilers of the Republican Campaign Book were not acquainted with the original story about the steel. The "cloak" story appears to have been taken from a speech in the House of Representatives by Mr. McCleary, of Minnesota, on April 22, 1904. Mr. McCleary probably determined not to be outdone in the way of manufacturing protectionist fables by an obscure country newspaper.

In 1910 the "cloak" story was repeated in a booklet issued by the American Protective Tariff League, and the story grew in circumstantiality with the repetition. This time it was as follows:

"Secretary Stanton once asked Abraham Lincoln what he thought of a protective tariff. Mr. Lincoln replied: 'I don't know much about the tariff, but I do know that if my wife buys her cloak in America, we get the money and the cloak, and that American labor is paid for producing it; if she buys her cloak abroad, we get only the cloak, the other country gets the money and foreign labor gets the benefit.'"

It will be noticed that this is an attempt to improve upon the original story, the improvement being intended no doubt, to impress the working men.

Just before the war the story crossed the Atlantic and was printed on postcards and circulated by the British Tariff Reformers. They used the saying which appears in the pamphlet issued by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; the steel and the cloak stories passed into the back ground.

That was as far as Professor Taussig could trace the story in August, 1914, and it left the American Economist under the suspicion of having forged the saying. C. W. Lewis, of Brookline, Mass., however, regarding the authority quoted by the Economist, namely the Howard Independent, as a possible misprint, followed up the clues. He found that although there was no Howard Independent, there was a Harvard Independent, and a search of its files brought to light the identical phrase, in the issue of June 9, 1894. That cleared the American Economist of having fabricated the story; it had simply printed Howard instead of Harvard. The next question was: Where did the Harvard Independent get it from?

In the works of Col. R. G. Ingersoll there is an oration on Lincoln which bears the date 1894. Col. Ingersoll refers to Lincoln's nomination for the legislature, and a speech he made on that occasion which was, he said, his first speech on the tariff and it favored

protection. The orator then goes on to say:

"It is better for Americans to purchase from Americans, even if the things purchased cost more. If we purchase a ton of steel rails from England for twenty dollars then we have the rails and England the money. But if we buy a ton of steel rails from an American for twenty-five dollars, then America has the rails and the money both."

This it will be noticed differs from the saying with regard to steel attributed to Lincoln, in that the English price is given as \$20 and the American as \$25. Ingersoll does not quote this as a statement by Lincoln; it is his own argument. This oration on Lincoln was probably delivered many times before being committed to print, and the editor of the Harvard Independent may have heard it, or read a report of it. In any case it is apparent that he attributed to Lincoln an argument that was really Ingersoll's and one, moreover, that could not have been used by Lincoln, because steel rails were unknown in Lincoln's day. When this anachronism was pointed out to protectionists they calmly altered the commodity from steel rails to cloaks and kept the myth alive.

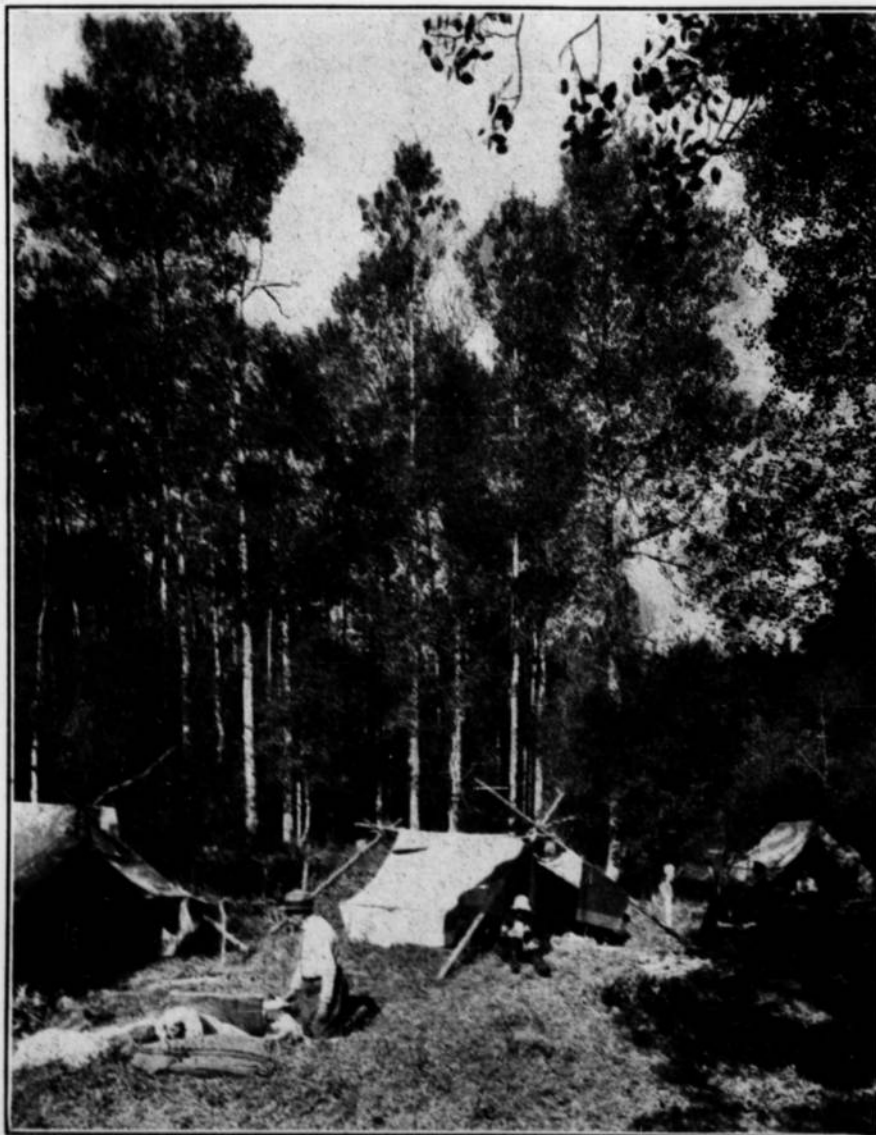
Before the origin of the saying had been discovered, Horace White, in a letter to the New York Evening Post contesting the Lincoln authorship, said: "My reason for thinking that Lincoln never said this is that he was not a fool." The argument is foolish but the play on the word "we" gives it a dangerous plausibility. There is no "we" that buys and sells; international trade like other trade is carried on by individuals, and the individual that sells the steel or the cloak receives payment for it whether it be sold at home or abroad. In the long run exports are paid for by imports. It would be no benefit whatsoever to a country to ship out goods and import gold in payment for them. It is true the individual traders are paid in money but not in imported money. They are paid in the money of their own country, and by means of bills of exchange. It is an error to suppose that if a country exports and does not import it is getting richer; it is equally an error to suppose that it is getting poorer if its imports exceed its exports. An individual may get richer by selling more and buying less, but no nation could possibly get richer by that method, because it is the things that conduce to better living and not money that make a nation wealthy.

Some Known Views

And now to make the story complete: How much of a protectionist was Lincoln? There is not much on record with regard to Lincoln's tariff views. In 1859, writing to a correspondent he said:

"I was an old Henry Clay-Tariff Whig in old times and made more speeches on that subject than any other. I have not since changed my views. I believe yet, if we could have a moderate, carefully adjusted protective tariff, so far acquiesced in as not to be a perpetual subject of political strife, squabbles, changes and uncertainties, it would be better for us." After his election to the presidency, when a statement on the tariff had to be made, he declared that he had "by no means a thoroughly matured judgment" on the question of the tariff, but he thought that "it would be to our advantage to produce any necessary article at home which can be made of as good quality and with as little labor at home as abroad. In such cases the carrying is demonstrably a dead loss of labor. Outside of that, the country, he said, needed a tariff which would give the required revenue and "be just and equal to all sections of the country and classes of the people."

That is about all that is known of Lincoln's views on the tariff, and it gave so little encouragement to the fervent high-as-Haman's-gallows tariffists that they fell over themselves in their eagerness to spread the story which is now known to be utterly false.—J.T.H.



On Banff-Windermere Highway

The Farm Repair Shop

Many Precious Summer Hours May Be Saved by a Small Repair Shop Properly Equipped—A Little Forethought in Design Adds Greatly to its Efficiency—By I. W. Dickerson

SHOULD the average farmer try to do all his blacksmithing work? No, he does not have the necessary skill to do many things, nor the time to learn to do them if he tried. Most men who make a success of farming are far too busy to become expert enough to sharpen and lay their own plows or to fit and shoe their own teams, although many farmers find they can learn to do even those things.

But there are hundreds of overhauling and repair jobs which any farmer can easily do during the bad weather of winter and early spring, provided he has a place and the few necessary tools. These are often small things which seem too trivial to take to town and bother the blacksmith with, many being of such a nature that they must be done on the spot.

The increasing importance of machinery as a factor in production, and the introduction of water-supply and other farm conveniences bring more and more repair jobs which the farmer will need to do on the spot and thus increase the need of the shop and tools. While it is well to start modestly and buy additional equipment only as the need is apparent, the farmer should plan on taking care of the following:

Operations Cared For

Wood repair work, as for binders and other farm implements, whiffletrees, neckyokes, chairs, tables, window screens, doors, etc.

Wood manufactures, as of hay rack, ladders, breeding chutes, shipping crates, chicken coops, etc.

Soldering and repairing utensils, tanks, etc.

Harness repairing, belt lacing, mending binder canvasses, etc.

Simple forge repairing such as welding rods and bolts, drilling, rivetting, thread cutting, etc.

Simple tool work, such as pointing harrow teeth, sharpening and tempering tools, cultivator shovels, etc.

Grinding and polishing plows, discs, cultivator shovels, etc.

Simple pipe cutting and threading and pump work.

Babbitting bearings and other overhauling work on machinery, autos and tractors.

This may look like a rather ambitious program, and that it would require a large amount of skill and expert knowledge to enable the farmer to do even a small part of them. On the contrary, however, most of these operations can be very well done by any farmer with average handiness with tools, provided he has the few necessary tools and keeps them in reasonably good shape.

The soldering can be learned in a half hour's time by any bright boy, and the forge work and babbitting can be picked up very quickly if the farmer only makes the proper effort. Most of these operations are taught at the short courses given at the various agricultural colleges, and books can be secured covering most of them.

The following books are recommended to the farmer who plans on starting such a repair shop:

Simple Soldering, Hard and Soft, by Thatcher.

Brazing and Soldering, Hobart.

Soldering and Brazing, Yates.

Working with Wood and the Tools You Use, Hobart.

Working with Metal and the Tools You Use, Hobart.

Babbitting Machine Bearings, Hobart.

Handy Hints and Short Cuts, Hobart.

Power Farming Mechanics, Hobart.

Repairing Farm Machinery and Equipment, Radebaugh.

Farmers Shop Book, Roehl.

Harness Repairing, Roehl.

Farm Mechanics, Crawshaw and Lehmann.

Forge Practice, Bacon.

Modern Blacksmithing, Holmstrom.

Forge Work, Ilgen.

Farm Shop Work, Brace and Mayne.

Handbook on Saws, Henry Disston and Sons.

Lumberman's Handbook, Henry Disston and Sons.

Circular Saw Guidebook, Simonds, Manufacturing Co.

File Philosophy, Nicholson File Co.

The File in History, Henry Disston and Sons.

An elaborate building is not needed, and almost anything can be utilized which is tight against rain and snow. Since most of the work must be done in cold and disagreeable weather, it is very necessary that a stove be supplied for heating.

A concrete floor is usually the most satisfactory, although the farmer can get along very nicely with a dirt floor. Plenty of windows should be provided, as light is cheap and very necessary where good work is to be done. It is certainly very poor economy to save fifteen or twenty dollars by cutting out windows, and then all the rest of the building's life grope around machines and benches in poor light at the waste of time and material and the danger of personal injury.

Neither is it good economy to stint on space. A building 20x24 will cost only a very little more than one 15x15, and more than twice the space is available. While a smaller shop might take care of the work easily enough at first, the farmer will become more ambitious with practice and will want to add more operations and more machines as he gains experience and confidence. Above all things, provision should be made for a door wide enough so that practically any of the farm machines can be run in for overhauling and repair work.

There will be needed the ordinary tools for woodwork, blacksmithing, soldering, pipe cutting and fitting, and general overhauling work. These and their use and care will be taken up in later articles. Besides these there should be as much of the following equipment as the farmer thinks he can afford:

Carpenter's bench and vise, 24 inches by 12 feet.

Ironworker's bench and vise, 18 inches by 8 feet.

Stationary or heavy portable forge with blower.

Blacksmith's steel-faced anvil, 100 pounds.

Emery wheel with floor stand and four wheels.

Grindstone, 24 by 28, with belt pulley and treadle.

Post drill press.

Gasoline engine, 4-h.p. with clutch pulley.

Main shafting, 1½ inches diameter.

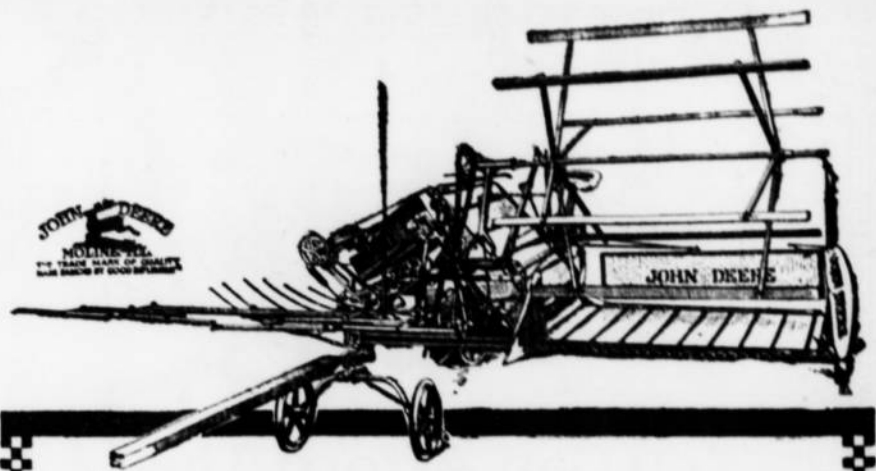
Counter shaft for emery wheel.

Pulleys, hangers and belting.

Forge Important

The forge is one of the most important parts of the shop equipment, and it should not be too small and light. Probably the most satisfactory way is to buy the regular forge and brick it up just as the blacksmiths do. If preferred, concrete or concrete blocks may be used in place of brick, or even the whole forge may be built of concrete. The blower may be of the ratchet or the rotary-driven type. Do not undertake to drive the blower by power, as the hand-driven type is much more serviceable and satisfactory. The forge should be equipped with a standard hood, and the smoke and gasses should be carried off through a stove pipe into a chimney high enough to give sufficient draft.

The emery wheel should be of a fairly heavy type, since the light cheap ones soon become loose and dangerous. It should have bearings about five inches long, 12-inch grinding wheels, and should run about 1,800 to 2,000 revolutions per minute. It should have a shaft length of about two feet, as about that distance between wheels is necessary for plow grinding and polishing. Four grinding wheels are desirable; a good coarse-grained emery wheel for rough grinding, a fine-grained carborundum wheel for finish grinding and sharpening tools, and two stitched wool felt wheels coated with emery dust for polishing plowshares and cultivator shovels. It is well to have two of these so that one can be used while the other



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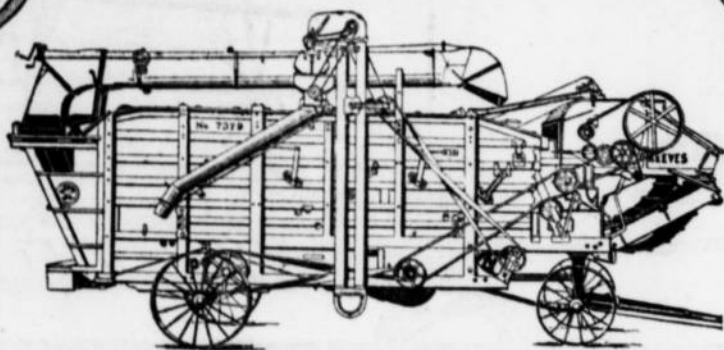
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is dipped in hot glue and recoated with emery dust.

Arrangement of Shop

The floor plan of the shop should be so arranged that the forge can be located along the east end with the blower directly behind it. Thus the smith can stand at the side of the forge and operate blower with his left hand, while handling the tongs and holding the work with his right hand.

The anvil should be so placed that the heated iron can be lifted directly on to it without his taking a step. Care should be taken not to put the forge too much into a corner, as it may interfere with heating and welding binder sickle bars and other long pieces. The iron bench and vise should be convenient to the forge and anvil, but so located that long pieces may be handled if desired.

The emery wheel ought to be located convenient to the anvil and bench, but not close enough that the man will be crowded in working at either of them. The emery wheel may be driven through a countershaft in order to get the necessary speed without unduly large pulleys and also to bring the belt down from the rear so as to keep it more out of the way. Its driving pulley on the main shaft should be of double width and the belt should run to a tight and loose pulley on the countershaft, so that the emery wheel can be started and stopped easily whenever the main shaft is in operation, without affecting the main shaft.

The wood bench should be at the far end of the shop to get the shavings as far as possible from flying sparks, and to give as much room as possible for handling boards and timbers. This, as well as other equipment, is arranged for a right-handed man, and would not be correct for a left-handed one. Care should be taken that the correct size of pulleys are used to drive the various machines at the proper speeds. If desired, the building may be built a little longer and a part partitioned off to be used as a garage.

Favorable Judgment on Lister

Supt. Taggart, of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, seems to have found a place for the lister in his scheme of things. This is his report:

"Our work with the listers has satisfied us that from a mechanical point of view they are just as satisfactory as any standard farm implement. There is no doubt that the lister will perform satisfactorily and cheaply the work it is intended to do. We used the lister to plant both corn and sunflowers on summerfallow, on stubble land which had been disced, and on stubble land which had received no other treatment. In no case did it fail to open the furrows and plant the corn at the proper rate and depth. After the corn was planted it was possible to harrow the land, and intertil the crop with a satisfactory effect on the weeds. There was no significant difference in yield between fields of corn which were planted with the lister and the seed drill.

"Several objections have been raised against the use of the lister. The first of these is that the farmer can plant corn satisfactorily with the seed drill so the investment in a lister is unnecessary. The second is that there is danger of the corn seed failing to grow because it is claimed that the soil in the bottom of the lister furrow is much colder than it is just beneath the surface. This objection is hypothetical. We have no evidence on the point in this district excepting the observation of the fact that in 1923 the corn grew as well when planted with the lister as when planted with the drill. Another season might be different; observations must be made for some years before this objection can be established or disproved. It may be necessary to purchase special cultivators for listed corn. Our experience indicates that this is not the case. It is slightly more trouble to make the first cultivation of listed corn, but this is not a serious matter.

"If we were to base a judgment of the lister on one year's experience, we would say that, in most cases, there is no necessity for the farmer to purchase a lister, because corn can be grown just as well without it. On the other hand, the purchase of a lister may be advan-

tageous to the farmer who intends to grow 30 or more acres of corn, because it will certainly save time at a season when time is very valuable."

A cost analysis of two corn crops, one planted with a lister, and the other with a check-row planter, show that the listed corn could be produced for almost two dollars per acre less.

Getting Most From Sweet Clover

Two experimental farm superintendents, N. D. MacKenzie, of Indian Head, and J. G. Taggart, of Swift Current, in discussing sweet clover found themselves in agreement over the advisability of following a practice which so far, has not received much attention. Both assert that they have received the maximum from fields in which the sweet clover was sown with out a nurse crop, cut for hay the first year, cut for hay again the second year, and then prepared for cultivation for the ensuing grain crop.

The two crops of hay obtained in this way exceed in value the nurse crop of grain, and the second year's hay crop, when, as is usually recommended, the sweet clover is sown with a nurse crop. Mr. Taggart states he has made this comparison of sweet clover with and without a nurse crop in several different ways. He has sown the crop deep and shallow, on well-prepared land and on spring plowing, early and late, and in every instance the two year's sweet clover is more profitable than the one year's grain, and the second year's hay.

Mr. MacKenzie is emphatic in stating that the grain crop following two years in sweet clover provides some of the best crop on the farm. If the second year's sweet clover is off early enough the field may be practically summerfallowed, but this amount of work is not necessary unless weeds get ahead after the sweet clover comes off.

Both of these experts are in favor of cutting sweet clover with the binder. "Last year," said Mr. MacKenzie, "mid-summer rains set in just after we commenced to cut sweet clover. We had no trouble with the stuff put up in sheaves, but the loose stuff had to be handled so much that it cost us \$8.00 a ton by the time we got it in the barn, and there was no comparison between the quality of the two; the sheaves came out of the mow bright and green; we had to mix the other stuff with the silage to get the cattle to take it."

Fallow Cultivation

The cultivation necessary to make a good fallow is governed largely by the nature of the weed growth. Where annual weeds, such as wild oats, French weed and Russian thistle, are in the majority, the weeds should be allowed to make a fair growth and time given all the seeds to germinate before being cultivated, as this makes certain that all the growth is destroyed. On the other hand, with perennial weeds, such as couch grass or perennial sow thistle, it is necessary to prevent the weeds from making any growth, and the weeds from making any growth, and to this end cultivations must be frequent and the soil kept as nearly black as possible.

The frequency of the cultivation which may be necessary will depend entirely on the season and the weed growth, and must be governed by these two factors.

The kind of implements to use for the work will also depend a little on local conditions, but, generally speaking, the smoothing harrow and the disc should not be used to any great extent in cultivating the summerfallow. One, or both, of them may be desirable for the first cultivation after plowing, but after that, in almost every instance, the duck-tooth cultivator will give the most satisfactory results. It does not pulverize the soil like the disc and smoothing harrow, and yet it is an efficient weed destroyer.

For annual weeds the widest teeth will usually be most efficient in destroying weeds, while with the perennials, narrower teeth will give better results, as these will get under the creeping root stalks and bring them to the surface more efficiently than will the wider teeth.—N. D. MacKenzie, superintendent, Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask.

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A Pig Club Member's Story

As Told to the Western Canada Livestock Union—

By H. S. Arkwell

TOMMY Williams, of Ochre River, is a lanky freckle-faced youth of about 14 years of age. Tommy does not possess any particular characteristic by which one would associate him with the production of real bacon hogs. Outward appearance does not always reveal the whole truth.

Tommy's home is on a farm about three miles from town. The farm does not possess an air of prosperity in the accepted term of prosperity. The land is poor and has never yielded a good living from the sale of grain grown on it. The buildings are very common and in general the whole lay-out does not strike one as an ideal location for hog raising. Here again the outward appearance is not a true indication of what can be accomplished when the proper individual has charge.

This story really had its beginning in the spring of 1921, when a pig club was organized by the Livestock Branch. Twenty-three young pure-bred Yorkshire sows were purchased for members of the club who had made application for two pigs. In selecting the prospective pig raisers Tommy was overlooked, consequently no pigs were purchased for him.

When the sows arrived Tommy appeared and wanted one. He was told that as he had not made an application he could not get one unless some other boy refused to take delivery. It so happened that there was one little sow which did not show the same growth and quality as the rest and the last boy refused to take her. Tommy was very pleased to become the owner of this sow.

Under his skilful care this sow did exceedingly well. The following spring she presented her owner with ten pigs of excellent type and quality. Tommy decided to try his hand in the show ring so shipped the sow and her ten pigs to the summer fair at Dauphin. In spite of the fact that the pigs were less than six weeks old he won first for sow and litter in open competition. He sold a number of the youngsters at \$10 each.

In 1923 he again visited the Dauphin fair with the same sow and her 1923 family and again won first in exceedingly strong competition.

He exhibited three of his young sows at the Ochre River Boys' and Girls' Swine Club Fair in 1923, and carried off the premier honors without a question. Following the fair at Ochre River, he sold four of his young females to a neighbor farmer for \$20 each.

When the sows were distributed the sow which Tommy received was not considered in the same class with many of the others; today the farmers in the district are anxious to buy pigs from Tommy because they are so much better than anything else in the district.

It is interesting to note that it is a real business proposition with Tommy. If he requires feed he goes to the

banker and secures the necessary loan for the purchase. Immediately he is in a position to do so he pays it back. The proceeds from the sale of Tommy's pigs are filling many a need and it is a question with many whether or not Tommy is not contributing more towards the support of the home than his father. In spite of all this the banker has him rated as an excellent risk and states that a few more boys of Tommy's character in the Ochre River district would greatly relieve his worries.

Just two comments on that story. I am told by Mr. Watson, who perhaps has the honor of bringing this boy forward, that the statement regarding the added revenue to the farm and the manner in which the family depends upon Tommy's sales for a considerable



Three colts sired by Royal Dollar, 22781, the Clydesdale stallion owned by Dickie Bros., Minnedosa.

At the local fair in 1923, they won two first and a second, diploma for best agricultural foal on the grounds, and the group, along with their sire, won the prize for stallion and get.

part of their living is exactly true, and that this particular family, notwithstanding all that the father can do, would be in very dire straits indeed were it not for Tommy's assistance. That is the human side of the incident. The other is this: Apparently Tommy has no troubles with his banker. I need not make any further comment, but I hope we may all bear in mind the experience of this boy.

Grows Drafters on Range

A. B. Jans, a horse rancher of Govanlock, Sask., sets it down as his first article of faith that breeders should use bred sires only and stick to one breed. Coming to Western Canada from Belgium, in 1882, he settled down on his present location with 355 horses in 1902. Since that time he has used a continuous succession of stallions of his native Belgian breed, several of them imported.

"The cheapest horse I ever bought," says Mr. Jans, "was the one I paid most money for—my first horse. I paid \$2,000 for him—a lot of money in 1902—but his colts were in great demand and sold at a premium."

Mr. Jans runs his horses on the range summer and winter, never feeding them hay or grain yet he has produced a large number of 1,600-lb. horses. He sold one team raised entirely on grass which attained a weight of 1,890 and 1,910 lbs., respectively, upon leaving his hands. After grain feeding in the hands of their new owner they both got past the ton mark.

The Jans' herd now numbers over 500 head, although he has been selling continuously in good years and bad. He is proud of the fact that one firm of railway contractors in Saskatchewan has in service at the present time 57 horses bred and raised by him.

Speaking of shipping horses, Mr. Jans confirmed the evidence of C. Rice-Jones, who warned the Stock Growers' convention about the heavy shrinkage of grass-fed horses in transit. Mr. Jans shipped one horse directly off the range which lost 175 lbs. in seven days



This sow is capable of more than acrobatics. In her six years she has raised 120 pigs. Her owner, S. O. Bergstrom, Pike's Peak, Sask., is well entitled to his pride in her.

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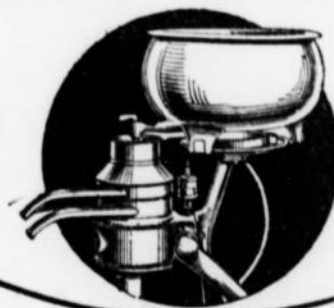
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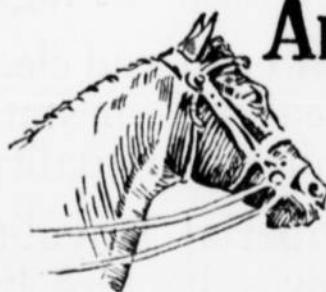
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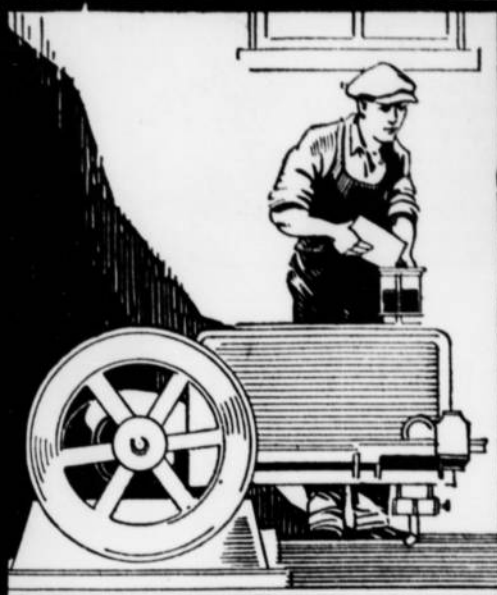
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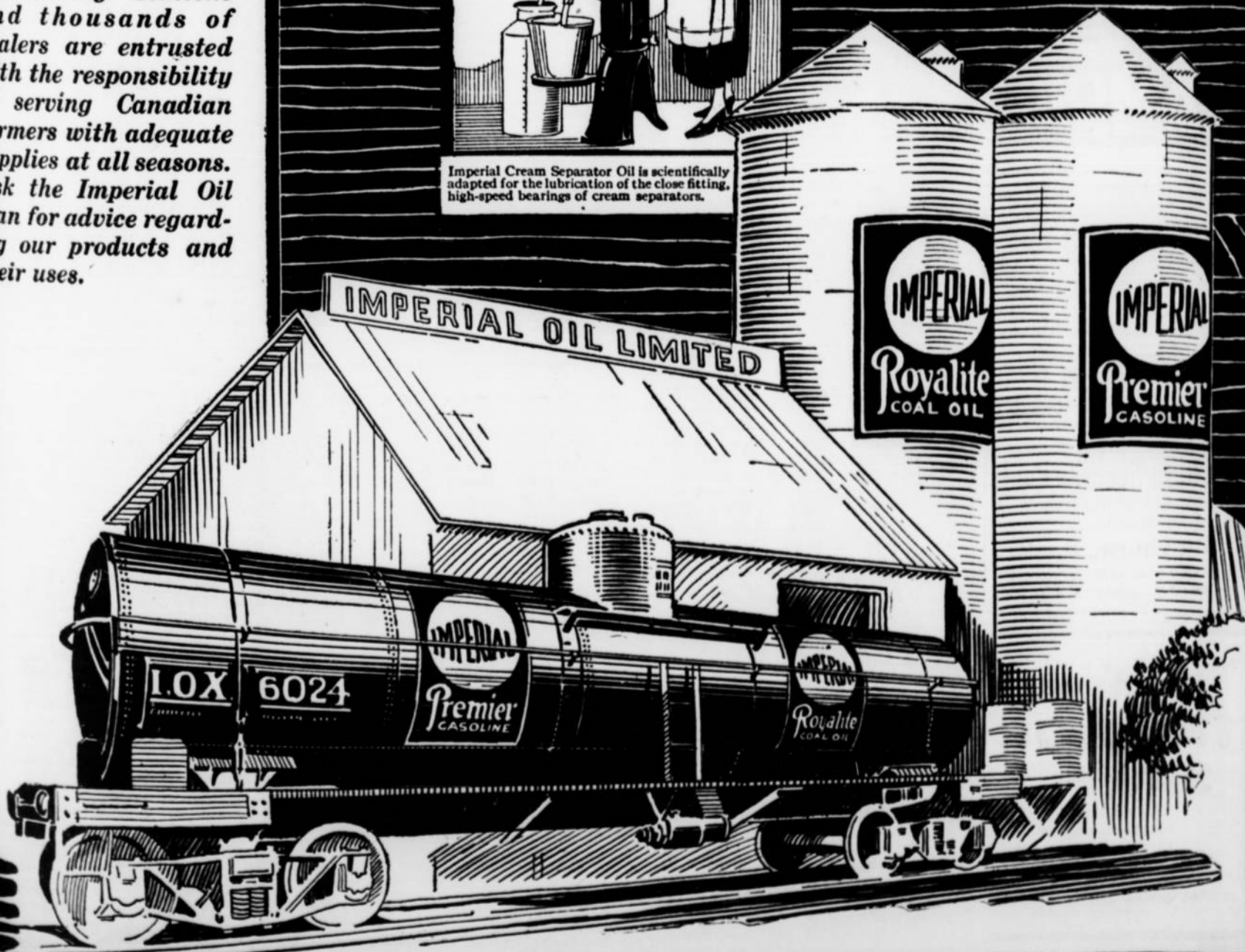


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Winter Steer Feeding Trials

Report of Professors G. W. Wood and H. B. Summerfeld, of the Work Conducted at the College of Agriculture, University of Manitoba, During 1923 and 1924, Shows the Results to be Very Satisfactory—Would Seem to Indicate That Cattle That Were Pushed for an Early Market Netted the Most Money

THE Winter Steer Feeding Trials of 1923 and 1924 were designed to throw further light on the costs, methods and feasibility of steer feeding in Manitoba. Observations were also made on the time of marketing. There were three groups on trial. Owing to a lack of facilities it was impossible to obtain identical conditions for all three groups. A general comparison, may, however, be made. A detailed report of each trial follows:

Types Selected

The cattle in Group I. were yearling steers, fairly type and good enough to grade "Prime Baby Beef" when sold. Two steers in this group were not the docile kind that make most economical gains. In spite of this, however, a profitable labor income was made after all feed and interest charges were deducted. The initial ration was 3 lbs. oats, 1 lb. barley, 1 lb. feed wheat and 8 lbs. of each, mixed hay and corn silage. This was gradually changed and increased throughout the 199-day period. A maximum ration was fed during the last three months, when 10 lbs. grain, 12 lbs. corn silage and 8 lbs. mixed hay were fed, in three equal portions per day. These cattle were fed indoors and had the run of a yard every day for a few hours, when weather conditions were fit.

Group II. was made up of two-year-old steers, selected from Group III. at the beginning of the trial. These cattle were five in number, were fed under conditions identical to those obtaining in Group I. and on similar feeds. They were placed on feed a fortnight later and fed for 111 days, when they were weighed out and valued as per data sheet for Group II. attached. It will be observed that the labor income per steer, after deducting feed and interest costs, is \$9.23. Group I. was valued at the same time and would have returned a labor income of \$3.89 per steer, instead of \$6.10, which resulted from keeping them for 199 days. This difference was largely due to the higher condition of the older cattle at the time and the greater margin obtained. Both Groups I. and II. were fed all they would consume, during the 111-day period, but the younger cattle were growing, and, therefore, not finishing so rapidly as the older and more mature cattle in Group II.

Group III. were two-year-old steers of a more common kind, being leggy, shallow, and did not finish into cattle that would dress out a high percentage of high-priced cuts. This reflected itself in low gains and a finished price that was not in keeping with a long feeding period. On the basis of appraised valuations at the end of 111 days' feeding, these cattle would have netted a labor income after all feed and interest costs had been deducted, of \$5.01 per head. After feeding them another 88 days the daily gain and the increase in value per hundredweight, however, were so low as to reduce the labor income very materially. These cattle did not provide a labor income, but did pay for all feed consumed.

This group was fed outdoors and on a cheaper ration than those fed inside. The roughage was of a much poorer quality, being for the most part straw and a cheap grade of silage. It may be argued that the roughage was of so poor a quality that it had no market value whatsoever. Therefore, the cattle in this group provided a cash return for a farm by-product that would otherwise not have had any cash value. The concentrates were the same in kind and quality as those fed Groups I. and II. During the winter of 1922-23 a car load of cattle were fed in the same place and on a ration of much the same quality. These cattle were fed for 131 days under much more rigorous climatic conditions and returned a labor income of \$4.94 per steer. A better grade of cattle were fed during the winter 1922-23 in the outdoor trial.

All cattle were sold at the college, subject to stock yards' weights. The total shrink (fed and watered) amounted to 2.49 per cent. All groups were fed, watered and salted regularly. The water provided had the chill taken off. It will be observed that with the exception of a very little oil meal, all were feeds that can be prepared and grown on any Manitoba farm. All grains were ground before being fed.

Conclusions Reached

The following conclusions may be arrived at as a result of these trials:

1. Steer feeding provides a market and remunerative returns for coarse roughages and concentrates on the farm.
2. The producer who has the steers and feed is well advised to keep and feed them for the spring market. (It took the farmer one and one-half years to make the average steer in Group I. worth \$32.95, and six and one-half months liberal feeding to make him worth \$74.97; increase of 127 per cent. in value).
3. Do not feed plain cattle for too long a period, and buy them right.
4. Maximum gains are made where indoor feeding facilities are available, and plenty of sunlight, fresh air and exercise is provided. This, however, does not mean that elaborate expenditures in barns and equipment are necessary, or even justifiable.

Group No. 1.—Inside Feeding; Number of Steers on Trial, 5; Yearlings.

Net cost price per steer at College (Oct. 27, 1923)	\$32.95
Net price per steer at Union Stock Yards (May 12, 1924)	\$74.97
Gross income per steer for feeding period	\$42.02
Increase in value on percentage basis for 199 days feeding	127%
Feed costs per steer	\$34.42
Interest charges per steer (Bank discount for 199 days at 8%)	\$1.50
Income per steer for labor and equipment	\$6.10
Per cent. of feed costs in roughages (Silage and Hay)	43%
Kind of steers	Grade Herefords
Duration of feeding period	199 days
Initial weight per steer	628 lbs.
Net final weight per steer (shrink in transit 2.98%)	980 lbs.
Net gain in weight per steer	352 lbs.
Net average daily gain per steer	1.77 lbs.
Feed cost per cwt. gain	\$9.78
Purchase grade	"Good Light Feeder"

Group No. 2.—Inside Feeding; Number of Steers on Trial, 5; Two-year-olds.

Net cost price per steer at College (October 24, 1923)	\$44.55
Net price per steer at Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg (May 12, 1924)	\$79.90
Gross income per steer for feeding period	\$35.35
Increase in value on percentage basis for 199 days feeding	79%
Feed costs per steer	\$33.49
Interest charges per steer (Bank discount for 199 days at 8%)	\$2.00
Income per steer for labor and equipment	\$2.17
Per cent. of feed costs in roughages (Silage and Hay)	46%
Kind of Steers	Grade Shorthorns
Duration of feeding period	199 days
Initial weight per steer (shrink 1.6%)	1,008 lbs.
Net final weight per steer	1,262 lbs.
Net gain in weight per steer	254 lbs.
Net average daily gain per steer (steers not fed entire period)	1.11 lbs.
Feed costs per cwt. gain	\$13.97
Purchase grade	"Medium Feeder"
Cost per cwt. at College	\$4.47
Valuation grade	"Heavy Butcher"
Net stock yards' price per cwt.	\$6.25
Net margin	\$1.91
Margin at stock yards	\$2.19

Cost per cwt. at College	\$5.25
Selling grade "Choice Baby Beef"	\$7.55
Net stock yard price per cwt.	\$7.55
Net margin	\$2.40
Margin at stock yards	\$2.50
Feed Required to Produce One Hundred Pounds Gain:	
Oats (ground)	246.5 lbs.
Barley (ground)	183.1 lbs.
Feed wheat (ground)	82.6 lbs.
Linseed Oil Meal	14.5 lbs.
Total concentrates required	528.7 lbs.
Silage (corn and sunflower)	695.7 lbs.
Dry roughage (mixed hay, timothy and clover)	492.6 lbs.
The following prices were allowed for feed:	
Oats	\$34 bus.
Barley	48 bus.
Feed wheat	60 bus.
Linseed Oil Meal	60.00 per ton
Corn and sunflower silage	5.00 per ton
Mixed hay	10.00 per ton

When the labor income derived (\$6.10 per steer) is applied to the wheat, oats and barley fed, the following prices are received instead of the above:

Oats	\$46 per bus.
Barley	64 per bus.
Feed wheat	80 per bus.
Statistics show that the average stock yards' margin for the past 11 years at St. Boniface has been slightly over \$3.00 per cwt. on cattle bought in November and sold during April and May. The above cattle were sold on a \$2.50 stock yard margin.	

Group II.—Inside Feeding; Number of Steers on Trial, 5; Two-year-olds.	
Net cost price per steer at College (Nov. 8, 1923)	\$46.60
Net value per steer at Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg (Feb. 26, 1924)	\$84.44
Gross income per steer for feeding period	\$37.84
Increase in value on percentage basis for 111 days' feeding	81%
Feed costs per steer	\$27.36
Interest charges per steer (Bank discount for 111 days at 8%)	\$1.25
Income per steer for labor and equipment	\$9.23
Per cent. of feed costs in roughages (Silage and Hay)	49%
Kind of steers	Grade Shorthorns
Duration of feeding period	111 days
Initial weight per steer	1,054 lbs.
Net final weight per steer (2% allowed for shrink in transit)	1,331 lbs.
Net gain in weight per steer	277 lbs.
Net average daily gain per steer	2.5 lbs.
Feed costs per cwt. gain	\$9.89
Purchase grade	"Good Feeder"
Cost per cwt. at College	\$4.47
Valuation grade	"Choice Butcher"
Net stock yard valuation per cwt.	\$6.34
Net margin	\$1.92
Margin at stock yards	\$2.25
Feed Required to Produce One Hundred Pounds Gain:	
Oats (ground)	175.5 lbs.
Barley (ground)	131.6 lbs.
Feed wheat (ground)	131.6 lbs.
Linseed Oil Meal	22.4 lbs.
Total concentrates required	461.1 lbs.
Silage (Corn and Sunflower)	1,093.5 lbs.
Dry roughage (mixed hay, timothy and clover)	417.0 lbs.
The following prices were allowed for feed:	
Oats	\$34 per bus.
Barley	48 per bus.
Feed wheat	60 per bus.
Linseed Oil Meal	60.00 per ton
Corn and sunflower silage	5.00 per ton
Mixed hay	10.00 per ton

When the labor income derived (\$9.23 per steer) is applied to the wheat, oats and barley fed, the following prices are received instead of the above:

Oats	\$60 per bus.
Barley	85 per bus.
Feed wheat	1.06 per bus.

Statistics show that the average stock yards' margin for the past 11 years at St. Boniface has been slightly over \$3.00 per cwt. on cattle bought in November and sold during April and May. On this basis it is therefore safe to conclude that the cattle in this trial would have net even higher returns with a normal margin of around \$3.00 per cwt. instead of \$2.25.

Group III.—Outside Feeding; Number of Steers on Trial, 14; Two-year-olds.	
Net cost price per steer at College (October 24, 1923)	\$44.55
Net price per steer at Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg (May 12, 1924)	\$79.90
Gross income per steer for feeding period	\$35.35
Increase in value on percentage basis for 199 days feeding	79%
Feed costs per steer	\$33.49
Interest charges per steer (Bank discount for 199 days at 8%)	\$2.00
Income per steer for labor and equipment	\$2.17
Per cent. of feed costs in roughages (Silage and Hay)	46%
Kind of Steers	Grade Shorthorns
Duration of feeding period	199 days
Initial weight per steer (shrink 1.6%)	1,008 lbs.
Net final weight per steer	1,262 lbs.
Net gain in weight per steer	254 lbs.
Net average daily gain per steer (steers not fed entire period)	1.11 lbs.
Feed costs per cwt. gain	\$13.97
Purchase grade	"Medium Feeder"
Cost per cwt. at College	\$4.47
Valuation grade	"Heavy Butcher"
Net stock yards' price per cwt.	\$6.25
Net margin	\$1.91
Margin at stock yards	\$2.19

Feed Required to Produce One Hundred Pounds Gain:	
Oats (ground)	271.4 lbs.
Barley (ground)	299.0 lbs.
Feed wheat (ground)	171.7 lbs.
Linseed Oil Meal	5.0 lbs.
Total concentrates required	746.1 lbs.
Silage (low grade)	1,596.3 lbs.
Dry roughage (straw and bedding)	157. lbs.
The following prices were allowed for feed:	
Oats	34 per bus.
Barley	48 per bus.
Feed wheat	60 per bus.
Linseed Oil Meal	60.00 per ton
Low grade silage	2.50 per ton
Dry roughage (legume straw, cereal straw, low grade hay)	5.00 per ton
At above prices for all roughage used these cattle paid the following prices for concentrates:	
Oats	30 per bus.

Barley 42 per bus.
Feed wheat 53 per bus.

Statistics show that the average stock yards' margin for the past 11 years at St. Boniface has been slightly over \$3.00 per cwt. on cattle bought in November and sold during April and May. Had these cattle been purchased for less money, or of a higher quality so as to warrant a long period of feeding, greater returns would have resulted.

The cattle in these groups were purchased from the United Grain Growers Ltd., and sold by McMillan & Rutherford, of the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface.

Stockmen Meet at Maple Creek

Annual Convention of Saskatchewan Ranchmen Discuss Markets, Transportation and Rustling

THE twelfth annual convention of the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association was held in the premier cow town of that province, June 20 and 21. Although every phase of the stockman's business came under review, problems of marketing and organization easily claimed first place in importance. Sheep growers now seem to be on easy street after several very trying years, but range cattle men and horse ranchers no less than grain farmers, are laboring under the difficulties of high costs, low prices and a vexatious transportation problem.

After the usual preliminaries, A. J. Reynolds, of the Bank of Commerce, Prince Albert, presented the views of the Bankers' Association on finance. Under the spell of his Hibernian wit, agricultural credit took on all the appearance of a primary school lesson. Challenging an Irishman's readiness of speech gets one nowhere, as delegates who "trode on the tail of his coat" discovered.

Types of Horses in Demand

J. M. McCallum, the new chief of the Dominion Stock Yards Service, talked on marketing. His wide experience with eastern horse markets gives him a right to talk with authority on this subject. He emphasized the fact that the East wants big horses and will pay the price for them. Eastern buyers are importing drafters from the States because they have not been able to get enough of the right kind in one place in Western Canada. There is a good demand for express horses in the East, rangy, strong boned, free moving horses of 1,200 to 1,300 pounds. Also one can dispose of well broken saddle horses of the right conformation.

Mr. McCallum states that the young men are leaving the farms of the East, and those who are carrying on are not able nor willing to wrestle with untamed western bronks. In his opinion the time spent in gentling horses sent East was time well spent.

C. Rice-Jones, vice-president of the United Grain Growers, also addressed the convention on marketing. A Maple Creek ranch was Mr. Rice-Jones' first home in the West, so that he came to this neighborhood with a practical knowledge of its problems and requirements. The convention took a great deal of interest in his account of experiences with a car load of horses marketed satisfactorily from his own farm in central Alberta last year. The Eastern buyer wants fat, so Mr. Rice-Jones asserted. Often enough he minimizes the importance of good underpinning and looks only at the top. The horses in this particular car load were each fed three gallons of oats daily for three months prior to shipping, and at the cost of oats he thought this heavy feeding paid well.

Many of our horses sent East find their destination on the Atlantic Coast, and it must be remembered that horses shrink tremendously on the long haul, particularly horses off the grass. Mr. Rice-Jones instanced one case that had come under his observation of a shrinkage of 123 pounds per head.

Cattle Marketing

Mr. Rice-Jones drew from the ten years' experience of his company to present some novel views on cattle marketing to the convention. Ever since the war the tendency has been to market cattle at an earlier age. Awhile ago

four-year-olds and even fives were common on the range. Since 1920 cattle of these ages have almost disappeared. During the time we have been disposing of these older beasts we have practically been working off a reserve. Now that this reserve has gone, consumptive demand will not be so easily satisfied. In the United States there will be 600,000 less cattle to market. He believed that this would have a beneficial effect on prices.

Mr. Rice-Jones believed that it was only a matter of time before the United States would repeal or modify the present tariff regulations because of the rapidly increasing human population of that country and its stationary cattle population. He explained one cause why the seasonal decline in prices had come three weeks earlier than usual this year. Foot and mouth disease in the western coast states had driven ranchers, who were threatened, to throw their holdings on the market. Some portion of Canadian beef which went to satisfy the Pacific Coast demand was no longer required, and as a consequence we had a surplus.

Speaking of British trade, Mr. Rice-Jones said that there was no question but what the removal of the embargo was a great boon for the first year, but port regulations following the spread of foot and mouth disease in England, and high ocean rates had made exportation at the present time a very risky business.

Speaks of Pool

The convention heard from Mr. Rice-Jones the relationship between the cattle pool and the growers of unfinished steers. When the U.G.G. were engaged in the commission business, they frequently found themselves in the position where, in order to fill orders for uniform car loads of feeder cattle, they had to go to a speculator's alley and buy back cattle which they had sold earlier in the day at a lower price. This was an inherent defect in the commission business, and in no way could the difference in price between the cattle as they went into the speculator's pens, and the price as they came out, be saved for the rancher. The pool offered the solution. If feeder steers could go directly into a pool from which they went directly to the men who were to fatten them, be those men located in Ohio, Ontario, Illinois or Manitoba, that saving would be reflected in the price which the producer of the cattle realized.

Mr. Rice-Jones stated that the pool year would end June 30, and by that time 100,000 would have been handled. When the U.G.G. had first started co-operative shipping it was regarded in the trade as a joke. Now it was the recognized thing and all agencies were friendly to it and courted the patronage of the co-operative shipping locals. They were going through something like the same experience with the pool. Some people were holding critically aloof, yet in spite of the tremendous difficulties encountered during the first pool year by the practical cessation of the overseas business, he was more than satisfied with the result.

A. D. Gallagher, president of the Moose Jaw livestock exchange, told of the difficulties which had been experienced in establishing the Moose Jaw yards, but said that notwithstanding the long up-hill battle, a profit was

realized last year and the future seemed brighter. He made an appeal for patronage, and stated that the commission men gave real service for charges made. Moose Jaw, said he, was the logical distributing point for St. Paul, Winnipeg and Toronto.

To Stop Rustling

Deputy minister of agriculture, Hedley Auld, told what the government had done to meet the views of the stock growers as expressed by resolution at last year's conference. Rustling, one would believe, was a thing of the past, but one ranch on the Cypress Hills reports a loss of 120 head in two years. Cattle have been recovered by them with brands cut out and ears practically cut off to remove identification marks. Mr. Auld stated that his department had made a study of the workings of the act in force in Alberta, and the conference at his suggestion petitioned the minister to frame an act for Saskatchewan based upon the Alberta Act.

Mr. Auld stated that the outcome of the experiment with community pastures during the last year showed that there was no cause for alarm on the part of the ranch men. The demand for pasturage from farmers had been so light that only three community pastures had been opened up and these did not show much increase over last year in the numbers of stock accepted.

J. G. Taggart, of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, spoke on feeder cattle from the viewpoint of the farmer. He thought that the need of experience had been over-emphasized and people otherwise willing to attempt it had been scared away by the amount of publicity which tended to make it look like a mysterious art. Likewise, he said, too much was said about profit from the steers. For his part he was not so anxious to show a profit from the steers as to show a profitable price for grain consumed and unsaleable roughage which the stock disposed of.

N. D. McKenzie showed that nice profits were being made out of early lambs by the men who were now selling them at 16 cents per pound.

Prof. A. M. Shaw, spoke to the sheepmen on the special value of Merinos for use under their conditions.

Other addresses were given by J. G. Robertson, Jack Byers, D. J. Wylie and R. E. Wilson. The slate of officers elected is substantially the same as last year: President, Ole Olafson; vice-president, R. P. Gilchrist, and secretary, Edward Evans, all being returned. Next year's convention will be held at Swift Current.

Horticultural Meetings

The Great Plains Horticultural Society will hold their annual convention August 11-16 in Winnipeg, and will have a number of leading horticulturists from Eastern Canada and the United States in attendance. August 11 will be spent in Winnipeg and the surrounding district. The delegates will attend the Agricul-

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tural College on August 12, during the morning, and in the afternoon motor to Morden and visit the grounds of Mr. Stevenson, whose father was the pioneer in tree fruit growing in the province. On Wednesday the 13th, the Dominion Experimental Farm at Morden will be visited. On the 14th, Boughen's Nursery, at Valley River, and on the 15th the delegates will visit F. L. Skinner, at Dropmore, Man.

Co-ops. Sail Own Boats

Danish co-operators are going into the shipping business "on their own." This has been decided at the recent congress of Danish Co-operative Societies. By having their own export boats to sail directly to London—their largest market—they will be able to reduce the average travelling time between the two countries by 24 hours. Combination with private shipping companies, either in Denmark or in England, was rejected by the co-operatives, for they feel the only safe and sure way is in equipping their own independent line of boats. A committee is now drawing up plans.

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The Value of Education

Increases Power for Accomplishment and Enjoyment of Life—By Major C. K. Newcombe, Principal of Daniel McIntyre School, Winnipeg

ALL of us are builders of "Castles in Spain," all of us have our wishes, realized and unrealized. Betty, aged four, wishes as earnestly as her father, aged 40. But Betty's wishes are often for the unobtainable. She has had no experience or training in harnessing them to reality. For this is the function of education.

Most human progress is attained by dreaming, wishing and making our dreams and wishes come true. Education is the technique whereby this may be brought to pass.

The pioneer who pushed his way over the prairies saw far-flung fields of grain, and farm homes where little children grew to sturdy maturity. And because he was a farmer and a builder his vision became reality.

The trader has a vision of a convenient market, and town and city spring up—and as store is added to store and factory to factory, another dream comes true.

The Winnipeg River foams over its rocky path from lake to lake. For ages the Indian knew it, travelled it, fished in its waters. The engineer saw it and dreamed a dream. Because of his education and training his dream as well comes true, and a whole city is lighted and heated throughout the years.

As it is with groups, so it is with individuals. The wish and dream must be harnessed to actuality if life is to bear fruit. Here is the rub. The thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts, but performance is apt to tarry far behind. The technique is lacking.

The boy who wants to become an electrical engineer—I think about one-third of my boys do—often wants to leave school. He doesn't like the grind of Algebra, and he particularly detests French grammar. Yet if he ever hopes to become an electrical engineer, he must first complete his high school course. There is no royal road.

While it is true that we have in our high schools a considerable number of students who lack both the capacity and the desire to profit by their opportunities, we have many more who could do much better if their efforts were properly motivated. For all this group the best advice is to stay in school and work at the job.

Means Increased Power

Additional education means increased earning power. There are, of course, exceptions which go to prove the rule, but carefully compiled government statistics (made up in 1917) go to show the following:

1. The average man with an elementary school education—able to read, write and cipher—in an earning life of 44 years, from 14 to 58, earns \$22,000.
2. The average high school graduate earns in 40 working years, from 18 to 58, \$40,000.
3. The boy who left school at 14 finds himself at 25 earning not quite one-half as much as does his brother who finished a high school course.
4. The experience of more than 100 large business concerns, and covering a period of between three and four years, shows that about 90 per cent. of college trained men are successful in rising to large salaries and responsible positions as compared with 25 per cent. of men without a college education.
5. Only about one per cent. of the men on the continent earn over \$10,000 per year, and three-quarters of these are college trained.

The more we examine into the situation the clearer does it become that education, both liberal and vocational, pays in dollars and cents. It increases earning power, it lengthens years of service.

Among "Who's Who"

We all of us wish for adequate remuneration. That we may gain some measure of recognition by our fellows is also a laudable ambition. Out of more than 8,000 names in the first edition of Who's Who, we note that: 39 had no schooling; 1,008 had public school education; 1,545 had high school

education; 5,990 were college graduates. When we remember the small number of college graduates—less than one per cent. of the men in Canada and the United States—the testimony becomes even more emphatic.

It has been calculated that "A person with no schooling has one chance in 161,290 of attaining distinction, with a public school education one chance in 40,841, with a high school education one chance in 1,606, and with a college education one chance in 173. In other words, a person with a public school education has four chances, one with a high school education 102 chances, and one with a college education 945 chances of attaining distinction to the uneducated man's single chance."

What has been said applies equally well to girls as to boys. For social position education is a necessity. Perhaps our girls have been realizing its value. In the intermediate and small high schools throughout the prairie provinces the girls far outnumber the boys. It is only in the larger cities that the balance sways even between the sexes. The rural boy drops out. Perhaps the course does not fit his needs. Perhaps he feels himself as mature as his teacher. Perhaps "they need him at home." At any rate he goes—except in Denmark—and more the pity.

Taking it by and large it will be seen that the chances for a competence and in the race for distinction are all to the individual trained in college or at any rate in a good high school. Genius has a faculty for winning out, but genius is rare. Talent depends for its best development upon the favorable influences of cultivation and environment.

But when it is demonstrated that education makes for higher salary levels and higher standards of living, that it greatly enhances our prospects for what is known as success in life, the half has not been told.

Education liberalizes our thinking. It frees us from the bondage of space and time. Great men of all ages and of all lands are our daily companions. Their thought becomes our thought. The petty annoyances of the day cease to bulk so largely in our minds. We insensibly come to distinguish the things which matter, for above all education gives a sense of perspective.

Education notably increases the range of our rational enjoyments, music, art, the worlds of nature, microscopic and telescopic, philosophy and poetry all make us free of their various realms with all their wealth.

To live more serviceably, to enjoy more intensely, and, shall we say, to die more contentedly, these are three worthy results of true education.

The term has closed for another year. You who think of "stopping school," just pause and think again. If you can get another year in Grade VII or VIII, or perchance another year of high school or a term in the Agricultural College, keep going. Education has its reward for you if you will have it. Stay in school another year and work at the job.

In many diseases one of the most serious conditions which the physician has to combat is ennui, or that state of mind which "doesn't care whether school keeps or not." In no disease is this more evident than in tuberculosis. The very nature of the treatment tends to bring this about.

Modern medicine realizes that the three elements necessary to the arrest of this disease are rest—mental as well as physical—good and sufficient food, and plenty of fresh air. Most of these patients are resting for months and many of them for years. Is it any wonder that they become disheartened and lose interest in life?

To overcome this condition in the hospitals caring for New York's tuberculous patients, the New York Tuberculosis Association has been steadily arranging programs of music and other forms of entertainment, and this work will go on.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

The Woodsworth Amendment

The Editor.—In a previous letter I attempted to point out the urgent necessity of thorough industrial organization in order to achieve and maintain political reforms, and especially the necessity of a clear understanding of "economics," by the electors, and particularly by our elected representatives. That this was sound advice the debate on tariff, as well as the vote, has now clearly demonstrated, because the political strategy exercised by the King government had the effect of drawing the vast majority of the (so-called) Progressives from supporting the program of a "New National Policy" upon which they were elected, while, instead, they should, in my opinion, to a man, have supported the amendment presented by Woodsworth, because there was positively no danger of the Liberal program of tariff reduction being defeated. By the attitude they have taken they, in effect, demonstrate that they are satisfied with what has been done in that direction, or in other words they have allowed themselves to become victims of a political trick. If the Progressives now, when they are not responsible entirely for the administration of the affairs of the nation, have not got courage and intelligence enough to uphold and support the platform upon which they were elected, what can we as electors hope to expect in case they be placed in power? All honor to the 13 Progressives and the Labor and Independent representatives that supported the amendment. They are the true standardbearers of our cause. The rest must either be educated to a better understanding or else replaced by such men or women who understand what we as producers through the length and breadth of Canada stand in need of, and have courage and intelligence to fight for, both in and outside of parliament. It is such representatives that we need, and must have, to gain results of real and substantial value. Producers of Canada see that you secure such at the next election, is my most earnest appeal.—Carl Axelsson, Binzville, Alta.

The Destructive Crow

The Editor.—The destruction by the crow is becoming so enormous that it seems something desperate must be done to keep down the numbers. Some people think they are not destructive to small birds and game birds nests, but any person who wishes to see for himself please step this way, as I can place you in a few minutes where you can see for yourself, conclusive proof.

When I'm tilling the land and find a game bird's nest, I always raise the machinery and pass over the place, but soon you'll see a dozen crows around the place and while mother duck chases one crow away another robs the nest.

However, one of the neighbor's boys hit upon an idea and upon trying it out was more than pleased with the results, and I think it good enough to pass on to others, to help save the birds and game birds and domestic fowl from the crow.

The municipal council pay gopher bounty here, so the boys carry traps on their plows and catch and kill thousands of gophers each year. Soon after leaving a dead gopher lying on the ground, the crows come by two's and three's to feed on the carcass. Dissolve a bottle of strychnine and carry a small bottle of the liquid in your pocket, and when you catch a gopher, slit it open with your jack-knife and pour in some of the contents of your bottle. As many as eight crows have been killed from a single carcass.

Of course, care must always be exercised in handling poison, and not leave a poisoned carcass where pigs could get it or worse still leave the bottle of liquid where children could get it. But one thing sure it plays havoc with the crows. Try it.—Prairie Farmer, Sask.

Moderation League Claims

The Editor.—The Moderation League of Saskatchewan is the organization pushing what it calls "Government Control of Liquor Sales," to stop bootlegging, reduce drunkenness and lower taxes. This organization claims to have no connection whatever with the brewers and distillers; but is organized purely to carry out the above program in Saskatchewan. It repudiates most energetically any thought of restoring the bar-room system.

They prophesied in British Columbia and Manitoba, prior to the vote, that this would happen if the electors only passed their bill. What has been the actual results in British Columbia and Manitoba?

I have been in British Columbia on a visit and asked a number of people, from the man at his daily toil to the millionaire property holder: "Has the Moderation League Act stopped bootlegging?" and generally was laughed at for asking such a question. One man said, "there is twice as much bootlegging," another five times and another ten times as much as under the Prohibition Act, with even very in-

different efforts at enforcement by the government.

Does it reduce drunkenness? Personally I saw more drunkenness in one evening than I had seen in one year under the Manitoba Temperance Act. Does it reduce taxes?

W. W. Beck, 328 Rogers Building, said: "Well, I'll give a concrete case which is better than prophesy. I have a residence property on which in 1919 the taxes were \$62.99; in 1920, \$68.19; 1921, \$78.06; and in the two years of the Moderation League law, 1922, \$101.61, and 1923, \$106.69. The house was in all years assessed for the same amount."

We have had experience only six months in Manitoba, but that is enough to decide the people very definitely on two of the questions. It has been so flatly contradictory of the prophesy of the Moderation League, that I have not found a single person even among the supporters of the Moderation League to claim that it has stopped either bootlegging or drunkenness, but on the contrary both have increased to an alarming extent. It is too early to know if it reduces taxes, but we are sending out of the country \$2.00 out of every three received by the Government Sales Shops, and that to a business man does not look like a money-making proposition.

The Moderation League emphatically denounced the open sale of liquor in B.C. when they were advocating the present law. Now they admit it a rank failure, and are telling the people that the only way to reduce the amount of distilled liquor is to start the open sale of beer by the glass, but they want it sold at tables, as the women would not patronize a bar, but they will go with men to tables.

The Moderation League knows that in Quebec before this same change was inaugurated the brewers sold in 1920-21 only 6,409,000 gallons of beer, and the first full year after it was in force they sold in 1921-22, 22,321,000 gallons, and in 1922-23, 22,576,000 gallons.

The Moderation League knows this is the result of this law and are advocating it with all the force and money they can command at the present moment in B.C.

Can any sane person believe that the Moderation League is not simply the brewers and distillers organized under a camouflaged name?

The strongest argument the league uses for the bar-room sale of beer is that it reduces the consumption of distilled liquor, and yet they know definitely that in Quebec, according to that province's public report, to be had by any one applying for it, that the people consumed of distilled liquors in 1921-22, \$15,050,-\$19.19, and in 1922-23, \$19,698,971.

This is the same organization which asks the people of Saskatchewan to believe its statement that Saskatchewan will become a more sober country when it accepts a law along the same lines as Manitoba, British Columbia and Quebec which were moulded by this same league.

A. B. Macdonald was sent by The Ladies Home Journal, in 1923, to investigate the result of the Moderation League laws in Quebec, and he writes:

"I told Mr. Johnson (chairman of the Liquor Control Board) that over in the United States the brewers and liquor interests were working to have beer and wine brought back again under government control, and I asked him what he thought of that. He said: 'If you ever set those breweries and wineries going again, and allow them to make alcoholic beverages of any strength, they will soon be in control of politics; they'll be in the saddle, and they will ride rough shod over any laws that you can make regulating the sale of their product,' and he said further 'Don't ever give them that edge on you. Give the brewers a bung, and they will soon want a whole barrel. Open but the crack of the door to them, and they'll push in and take possession of your whole house, as they are doing in British Columbia. You have them closed in the United States; keep them closed. What! You pretend that you can control a thousand breweries and a half million beer sellers! Say, man, you might as well try to control a powder magazine in hell.'"

What the Moderation League has done in British Columbia and Quebec, and what it is trying to do today, it will try to do in Saskatchewan.—H. L. Montgomery.

Farmers and Economics

The Editor.—Dealing again with Economics and Agriculture, we come to the part of Mr. Crerar's speech dealing with high freight rates. With this we shall not take issue.

Reduce Production Costs: This is something we have been studying every day, and we are willing to listen to any helpful suggestions. Still this is not the answer to our economic ailments. "Make two blades of grass grow where one grew before," was probably good advice about the time Adam Smith wrote the Wealth of Nations. We farmers would rather have an average crop general over the wheat belt, than have a bumper crop over the same area.

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A Potato Pool

Continued from Page 4

\$3.52 per barrel (\$1.28 per bushel) and has a total credit of \$3.64 per barrel, or \$1.32 per bushel.

It has not been easy sailing for the Maine Potato Growers' Exchange to do as much and to get as far as it has. Last fall there was considerable difficulty with the members when the early expenses and the orderly marketing program delayed payments. Debts were pressing, and the members had not yet assimilated the basic ideas of orderly marketing with regular payments throughout the season. The independent dealers thrived in such an atmosphere and spread all sorts of pessimistic rumors abroad. One or two writers from the outside even caught the miasma and predicted dire things for the Exchange.

But all of that has changed now. The members have been receiving payments at two-week intervals all winter, they are getting more than they received the previous year, and they have learned what real co-operative marketing means. The bankers, the railroad officials and most of the business men—all of whom are interested in the movement of the potato crop—are loud in their praises of the Exchange and its management.

It seems safe to predict, where the Exchange handled one-third of the crop this year, it will handle one-half next year. Then its benefits to the members and to the whole community will be even more strikingly apparent.

attendance, we find many children working regular hours driving outfits in the fields. We find children, boys and girls, some under ten years, making regular trips to the elevators with grain, in the chill October and November days. Frequently, on the long hauls we find them camping out. We are herding more horses across the fields fastened to machinery, but find that is not the answer.

We have used up our obsolete and discarded machinery, hoping that the price of the new would be reduced about 50 per cent., but are beginning to believe that the manufacturers can stay with it longer than we can.

The paragraph just referred to, contains a statement that "monopolies must be broken." The trusts have a peculiar way of declining invitations to bust.

Long Term Rural Credits: We have these now. The loan companies extend mortgages where taxes and interest is paid. Unless a considerable reduction in interest rate is secured this way, these "credits" will be of little help.

Tariff Must Come Down: A majority of Progressives seemed to desire a very slight reduction, as indicated by the vote against the budget amendment.

Farmer is Self-contained: The Hon. T. A. Crerar says: "If he has a bit of ground and is driven to it he can manage to keep body and soul together pretty independent of the rest of the world." Where the writer lives he couldn't even make a hoe with which to plant his spuds. He might fashion a stone blade, but would need to import a handle. We ceased living self-contained when the first tribe was formed. Individual is becoming more dependent on individual, and today a nation cannot live to itself alone.

Need for Immigration: The last paragraph of this speech before the Manitoba Economic Conference calls for immigration. Industry seems well supplied with labor. We do not need them as settlers or farm laborers so long as the present financial depression of agriculture exists, unless as a U.F.O. director writing in the Farmer's Sun, says: "It is a case of misery wanting company."—Old Bill, Winnifred.

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The Countrywoman

Women and Agriculture

THE News-Bulletin, published by the Bureau of Vocational Information, New York, has devoted its June issue to the discussion of the possibilities in Agricultural work for women. In dealing with the present position of women in the United States in this most important industry The Bulletin makes some interesting statements:

"The woman with an inherent liking for country life, a readiness for continuous and hard physical labor or a taste for scientific lines of study and work has proved she can succeed in her chosen line of farming. There are records of women successful in general farming, in stock raising—cattle, horses, pigs, sheep and goats—truck gardening, fruit growing, poultry raising, beekeeping. Other women have managed orchards, operated nurseries, raised hardy plants to sell, or specialized in roses, peonies, violets, iris, gladioli. There are women growing mushrooms, certified potatoes, pecans, almonds. A few have specialized in squabs and pigeons or pheasants and silver foxes. The census figures indicate that only a small proportion of women farmers are employed as managers; the majority are operating their own or rented farms.

"Several trained women have become official cow testers. Others have gone into extension work and written for agricultural journals. . . and many more occupations in state and federal offices are named—biologists, chemists, botanists, economists, plant pathologists, assistants in seed laboratories, librarians, secretaries, etc., etc.

"Agriculture offers so many variations that women of different temperaments and interests find satisfaction in it. It has proved to be a satisfactory occupation for women whose hearing or eyesight is not equal to the strain of many other types of work, and sometimes for one whose general physical condition is such that outdoor life becomes an actual health asset."

The major fields in which specially-trained women agricultural workers find opportunity are extension service, horticulture and research.

The majority of women in extension work are trained in home economics. A number, however, are specialists in agricultural subjects, seed analysts, editors, leaders of boys' and girls' clubs. For all a knowledge of agriculture and country life is important. Farming, forestry, horticulture and research are three other important fields. The Bulletin discourages women training for forestry work because of the severe physical requirements.

Horticulture, which includes growing of fruits, flowers and vegetables, is one most frequently chosen by women. It offers opportunities in landscape gardening and also in the growing of nursery stock, seeds and young plants as special branches. "Besides raising and selling their own crops, women trained in horticulture are engaged in taking care of greenhouses, in operating nurseries, in pruning and spraying, in supervising school gardens, in horticultural manufacturing—raising and preserving fruits and vegetables for the market."

Research work is restricted to those who are specially trained for it, and the standard of qualification is very high.

Agricultural conditions are very similar in Canada and the United States. Western Canada has had only a very limited number of women specially train themselves for the branches described by The Bulletin. But as time goes on and mixed farming is more generally practiced, and when horticultural possibilities are more widely recognized and pursued, we can hope that an increasing number of women with an inherent love of country life and farming will fit themselves to do special work in agriculture.

Silk—The Queen

In the world of fabrics silk is undoubtedly queen. At first in England, it was worn only by royalty, but now practically everyone uses it in one

form or another. But the English were not the first to recognize its beauty for it was only in Henry VI's reign that it was introduced from the continent. History states that silk was used in China as far back as 2,640 B.C.

In those remote days the source of pure silk was the same as it is at the present time. It does not grow in a field or on the back of an animal, but is prepared in one of Mother Nature's most efficient laboratories—the glands of the silk-worm.

Each egg laid by the silk-worm in due time turns into a larva or grub which spins a cocoon around itself. In order that it may do this properly, nature has endowed every silk-worm with a pair of glands in which it manufactures silk more beautiful than anything science can produce. The liquid material made in these glands flows out through one opening and hardens when coming in contact with the air. The fibre is gossamer-like in fineness so it takes a lot to make a cocoon. If allowed to develop naturally the grub changes to a moth and breaks open the cocoon. This spoils it for the manufacturer so the people who grow silk-worms commercially apply heat before the moth is quite developed to prevent it from emerging. The silk fibre which is then unwound and reeled may be anywhere from 300 to 1,400 yards in length.

Pure silk is smooth, sheds dirt readily, is elastic, pliable, and when the outer coating of gum is removed is very lustrous and beautiful. Silk takes dyes easily, and so can be produced in an immense variety of shades. Its power of absorbing mineral salts with ease has led to the practice of "weighting" in order to give the fabrics extra body, and to make a little silk go a long way. Some black silks will absorb as much as 400 per cent. of their weight in metallic salts. This is not desirable because it puts an unnecessary strain upon the delicate fibres and causes them to break or "cut" sooner than an unweighted fabric.

Besides what we know as cultivated silk there are wild varieties produced by uncultivated worms that feed on oak leaves. They manufacture a fibre different from the cultivated worms which are grown under special conditions and are fed on mulberry leaves. The raw or wild silk fibre is not as smooth as the cultivated variety, and is coarse in places beside having knots and imperfections. The result is that fabrics made from it are not as smooth or as fine as those woven from cultivated silk.

Successful W.I. Convention

The Women's Institute of Manitoba held during the past month one of the most successful conventions in the history of its organization. The arrangement of holding the convention at the Agricultural College about the middle of June is proving to be a most popular one. This plan was tried out last year and again this year, and indications are that it is so pleasant and convenient to officers, delegates and members of the college staff and Department of Agriculture taking part in the program that it will in all probability become the permanent meeting place of the W.I. for Manitoba.

To spend the better portion of a week at the college at the season of year when trees and grass and shrub are at their greenest is a restful holiday for the woman delegate who, in most cases, is one on whom rests the responsibilities and cares of home-making and housekeeping. Conventions under ordinary circumstances are apt to be very exhausting affairs when the delegate has to board in one part of the city and travel a considerable distance to the meeting place located in another part of the city. With getting to and fro, eating meals at strange restaurants or hotels, and possibly trying to fulfil social obligations to friends in the city, and paying them short visits between sessions, the delegate finds that convention week leaves her pretty well fagged for her journey home. That is where the W.I. officers

displayed their good judgment in arranging to meet at the college. The women were able to get their meals, sleep, and attend all sessions without having to leave the main building. If they wanted an occasional outing between times they walked about the grounds or took a quick trip by street car into the city.

Manitoba Women's Institutes now number 139 branches, with a membership of 4,000. They start off this year with a complete new slate of officers having elected an entirely new board and choosing a new president. Mrs. D. Watt, of Birtle, who has filled the office of president so ably for the past four years and acted in some official capacity for over seven years has resigned. Mrs. Watt has been elected president of the Federated Women's Institute of Canada, and finds the Dominion work makes heavy demands on her time and thought, so asked to be relieved of provincial duties. The W.I. will miss her gentle and gracious guiding hand at convention time. They will select a new president 'tis true, but the resigning president will be remembered and loved because of the quiet but deep impression she has made on W.I. of Manitoba.

Delegates had to say another farewell—this to Miss Dutton who is severing her connection with Extension Service work and going south to teach and continue her studies. Large numbers of women in the villages, towns and rural districts in the province have come to know Miss Dutton through her lectures on household subjects and through her official position of acting-director of Women's Institutes.

The usual annual reports on education, child welfare, agriculture, social service, immigration, national industries and home economics were presented. Dr. A. T. Mather's address on the work of the psychopathic hospital was one of the interesting items on the program, as also were addresses from Mrs. H. M. Speechly, Mrs. R. A. Rogers, Miss Russell, Mrs. R. F. McWilliams and Miss Hiltz. The banquet on Wednesday featured speeches from Hon. J. Bracken, J. H. Evans and Prof. C. H. Lee. The Norwood Dramatic Society helped relax the serious trend of thought by putting on a three-act comedy—Just Like Judy.

When a W.I. takes four whole days for its convention, conducts it in such pleasant surroundings and arranges as interesting a program as they did this year they can rest assured its influence will be a lasting and wide-reaching one.

"IF"

By Rudyard Kipling

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you:
If you can trust yourself while all men
Doubt you,
And make allowance for their doubting too;
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise.
If you can dream, and not make dreams your
master,
If you can think and not make thoughts
your aim;
If you can meet with triumph a disaster,
And treat these two imposters just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've
spoken,
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to,
broken,
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out
tools.
If you can make one heap of all your
winnings,
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings,
And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and
sinew,
To serve your turn long after they are done,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: "Hold
on."

If you can talk with crowds and keep your
virtue,
Or walk with kings—nor lose the common
touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt
you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforfeiting minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and all that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my
son.

The Twenty-First Burr

Continued from Page 7

commented. "In a minute or two we'll see the house of ghosts."

Both laughed, this time. That jest reached back to their childhood, when Judith MacTurk, the old Scotch house-keeper, had told them dismal stories that put their hair on end.

"Turkey Bird did hand out some tall old yarns," laughed Annisford. "Do you remember that night I caught her wandering about the house in the dark? I asked her why she didn't have a light, and she said it would scare away the ghosts. She was horribly fond of spectres, wasn't she?"

Again Laura laughed. From a source of childish terror, old Mrs. MacTurk's ghost had degenerated into theme for maturer jest.

"See," she added, quickly, "there's Castle Sunset now!"

"And not a blue ghostlight glimmering from a single turret," flashed Annisford. "Ghost-lights are blue, aren't they?"

The car swept up toward a huge, horned monster darkly outlined against night sky and river valley.

"Let us down at the front gate," commanded Miss Winright.

The headlights lit a tall, serrated iron fence; and beyond it the huge monster, illumined, grew into a grey old house, and the horns into turrets topped with slender spires. Beyond, the sunset had gone to sleep in the grey bed of the lake. The dismal wash of the waters came to them, and the scent of the chill lake breeze.

The chauffeur with silent deference helped Laura to descend. His fingers seemed to linger on her gloved hand. With queer intentness, Laura Winright realized that the young man's hand trembled.

She hurried with Annisford up the winding walk, her eyes anxiously scanning the broad porch, and the rustic seats on the lawn.

"It's strange"—with a sudden start of returning apprehension—"that father didn't come to the station. Where is he?"

The facade of the strange old house overhung her like a threatening cloud.

"It's all so dark!" she breathed.

The front door stood a trifle ajar, though the May evening was chill. Annisford stepped aside.

"You go first, George," urged Laura Winright.

The young man, entering, snapped on the light. He did not need it; he could have threaded his way through the house blindfold. To the girl's trembling heart the light brought a world of cheer.

"Father will be in the Ghost Room," she essayed to laugh.

Annisford knew. Always, the old man had clung to his library, which, shut off at the end of the long hall, assured him the solitude he craved and an unbroken view of the brilliant Huron Sunsets. She remembered as a little girl sitting on his knee in that room, watching the changing panorama of scarlet and gold.

Past the foot of the broad staircase they entered shadow. The library door at the end of the hall stood open; but the only light from its black recess was the tiny glow of a coal in the grate.

"Is father there?" questioned Laura.

Annisford pushed the door wider. Adam Winright sat there, his shadowy figure bowed over the library table.

"Father!" cried Laura.

She stretched out her arms to him. Silence was the only answer.

"Poor dear! He's gone to sleep!" she told Annisford, in tones tremulously low.

She stole into the room, her light footfalls making scarce a sound, her soul intent on glad surprise. Annisford followed, with steps instinctively hesitating.

Laura came up softly behind the old man's chair. Her heart felt glad. So, many and many a time, she had surprised him dozing in his chair.

"Father!" she cried, her tone a-thrill.

Still there was no answer.

"Father! Don't you hear me? It is I—Laura."

The man at the table never stirred. The girl glanced at Annisford, her

breath coming and going, terror in her eyes. Annisford, bending over the old man, listened.

"Mr. Winright!"

In the quiet room where a moment before they could almost have heard their own heart-beats, his voice rang strangely loud.

A sudden flame in the silence that followed leapt from the red embers in the grate. Its glow kindled the girl's terrified face.

"What is it?" She commenced horribly to understand. "It can't—oh, surely, it can't be—"

Annisford gripped her hand.

"Be brave, dear," he whispered.

She tried to be brave. Annisford, stepping to the wall, pressed a push-button. Then she saw him standing at the telephone in the hall, impatiently banging the receiver up and down.

"I want Doctor Chalmers." His tone was peremptory. "Tell him to come at once. Gone on a case, eh?" There was a moment of silence. "Then I must get someone else."

Again he jabbed fiercely at the push-button. In the hall sounded hasty, excited footsteps.

"Right here, Mrs. MacTurk!" commanded Annisford.

He turned to Laura at last. She

still looked like a statue, uncomprehending.

A man's voice came to them from the hall.

"Is that you, Winright?"

Then:

"Annisford!" The cry burst from the newcomer's lips. "What has happened? Did you reach him in time?"

"Doctor Chalmers! The very man I've been trying to reach."

Already the stout little doctor was kneeling beside his patient.

"Mr. Winright telephoned me less than ten minutes ago." As he spoke, he felt and listened, his florid face intent.

Silence dwelt in the room. Laura, relinquishing Annisford's arm, sank into a chair. With the gaze of one fascinated, she watched the physician at his work. Her lips paled in a soundless question.

"He told me"—the doctor worked on—"told me he wanted to live—till Laura came—he had a message—"

Laura shivered. Chalmers, looking up at last, reluctantly faced her. He shook his head.

"That was ten minutes ago, Miss Winright . . . and I am ten minutes too late."



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CHAPTER II

The House of Ghosts

In the living-room at Castle Sunset, George Annisford sat alone before the fire. It was now past midnight. In the emergency, the young man had taken command and possession of the place and ordered things as he saw fit,



What a tempting sight is this—
On a syrup lake,
Here are wondrous lily pads,
Each a griddle cake!
Cakes so brown and golden,
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promptly and with decision as was his nature.

Laura was in no condition to direct affairs, and Tom, whom Annisford was trying to call by long distance telephone, could not in any event reach Maitland Port till next day.

The tragedy had jolted George, and he knew it must have jolted Laura. Annisford had no great amount of imagination, but it needed no imagination for him to realize how Laura must feel. The more he thought, the sorrier he was for her.

He filled his pipe, and lit it with a coal from the grate. The fumes of nicotine would help shut out the harrowing aspect of the tragedy. Annisford wanted to shut it out. It was too blamed bad, but—well, it was done now and couldn't be helped. There was no use allowing oneself to feel tough about it. So mused Annisford.

He rose, and half closed the double doors. Across the hall in the unlit parlor, Adam Winright lay under a white coverlet. "It's too blamed bad," repeated Annisford, and drew one door tight. Then he went back to the fire.

As he did so, the telephone summoned him to the far end of the hall.

This, mused Annisford, must be Tom, calling from Detroit. He was right. It took some moments to get the connection. Annisford, however, did not trouble to turn on any light. With businesslike directness he told Tom what had happened.

From the other end of the wire came a choking sob, and a long, tragic silence.

"See here, Tom," urged Annisford, "there's no blamed use buckling. You've simply got to keep up. Laura

went all to pieces, of course; it'll need all your pluck and mine to get her back to cheerfulness. Just put Macey in charge at the store, and come right down here on the first train. Let's see—you can't get in till seven to-morrow morning? That'll be all right. I'll have Nick Ross meet you. Now, hustle and get ready."

Action, he knew—any kind of action—would divert Tom's attention from the tragedy itself. Keep him busy, and the thing would work out gradually. Tom now insisted on asking questions. Annisford held back nothing.

Then he went back to the fire. Laura's collapse was natural, she being a woman; but he had not expected Tom to buckle and cry like that. Why, when the colonel, his own father, died—it was heart failure, and all happened in a moment—he had just said, between gasps, "George, boy, when we meet again I'll have a heluva lot to tell you." And George had replied, "Save me an earful, anyway." That was all there was to it. He had travelled a lot, had George Annisford; he had never cried at railway stations; and this journey was only a bit longer than the others. If folks would only remember that!

Annisford re-lit his pipe, which had gone out, and glanced at the clock on the mantel. From over town came the deep tones of a bell.

"One—two!" Adam Winright would never hear that again! Annisford couldn't help that reflection. But he tried assiduously to narcotize it into the background of his mind.

The door bell jangled. The household were all asleep, except

perhaps old Mrs. MacTurk. Annisford went to the door.

"Oh!" he ejaculated; and, without enthusiasm, admitted Doctor Chalmers. "I couldn't sleep," explained the ruddy-faced doctor, "so I decided I'd come over and sit up a while with you." He let Annisford take his hat, and himself settled in Annisford's chair.

Annisford drew up another chair, and resumed his pipe. He glanced once or twice at Chalmers. He did not know Chalmers well. As a boy, he had spent much time in Maitland Port; but in recent years, except for flying visits, the management of the business at Detroit had pretty well monopolized his time.

"You got word to Tom?" asked the doctor, presently.

"Yes. He was awfully cut up. He's coming down first thing in the morning."

"How is Miss Winright?" "She's asleep. I made them all turn in."

Annisford looked hard at the physician. Doctors, he mused, didn't usually call on the patients they had lost, particularly in the dead of night. Doctors usually were able to sleep when they found time for it. Even to unobservant Annisford it presently became evident that, whether or not the alleged sleeplessness were a subterfuge, the stout little doctor had come with the deliberate purpose of asking questions. The most obvious course was to answer everything, and to volunteer whatever additional information seemed apropos. This George Annisford did.

He asked questions on his part, not out of curiosity, for he never was curi-

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ous, but from sheer natural friendliness. "Winright always puzzled me," ventured Chalmers. "I probably knew him better than did most people in Maitland Port, and I can't say that I really knew him." "He struck most people as odd! Eh?"

THE WORM TURNS

After Nicky got the 50 cents by hiring Tiny out as a nursemaid, he was busy for a long time with plans to make more money. He did plan to buy the poor elephant some peanuts once in a while, but most of the time he thought of ice cream for himself. But there didn't seem to be any work for Tiny in Dooville until Nicky thought of a new plan and made the elephant walk all through the town advertising himself for hire. And you should have seen how angry Tiny was! He had to wear a maid's cap on his head and a bucket on his tail. The bucket held his broom, brush and axe. A big sign telling all the things he would do for 50 cents stuck out of the pail. Poor Tiny! He thought he was disgraced. As soon as they started through the streets, every one began to laugh. It was like a circus parade, with Tiny the clown as well as the elephant, and Nicky walking along like a drum-major. The little Doo Dads ran out to laugh at him. At last, old Mrs. Scold called them and gave Nicholas the 50 cents. Tiny, very hopeless and forlorn, went into the back yard to go to work and Nicky cried "Whoopie! Hurray! 50 cents!" He never for a moment thought of Tiny's hard work, but hurried away to buy an all-day sucker. Nicky, I am sorry to say, was selfish. He forgot all about his faithful elephant. As he strolled along through the quaint streets of Dooville, eating his sucker, everything seemed cheerful and bright to him. And so, while he was feeling so good, he came to a fence and looked over. And—guess what! There was Tiny, scrubbing away for all he was worth on Mrs. Scold's family washing. And it all seemed so funny to naughty Nicholas Nutt that he burst out laughing. Ho! ho! ho! he chuckled. "That's the funniest thing— whoever heard of an elephant laundress! Ho! ho!" But all of a sudden something happened. He never finished the laugh. Before he knew it, Tiny seized him and thrust him—kerplunk! blub! right into the washing. Then for fear he might catch cold, Tiny pinned him on the line to dry and strolled away with Nicky's sucker. And maybe you think Dooville didn't laugh to see the tables turned for once on selfish Mr. Nicholas Nutt!



"That's just it. He kept to himself. He made no friends in Maitland Port. He didn't want them."

"Hardly."

"I'd almost have thought"—Chalmers spoke very deliberately—"that he came here for the sake of solitude. He kept to his grounds, to his house, to that one room where he died." His words held an interrogative note.

"I never imagined him ill."

"Nor I. He seemed never better in his life."

"Yet you said heart failure?"

Doctor Chalmers silently scratched his head. Annisford filled the gap in the conversation.

"Wouldn't there be previous symptoms? Occasional light attacks?" His manner was indifferent.

The doctor eyed him queerly.

"I'm puzzled." His tone was self-accusatory. "I must have been careless. Tom did tell me his father seemed ill. That was three or four weeks ago. Then Winright himself came to me. 'Is there anything the matter with me?' he asked. I examined him, and do you know, I found not the slightest trace of heart trouble, or anything else? He was as sound as a bell. So I thought, anyway—for of course it is heart failure. My examination then must have been at fault." The firelight lit his ruddy, troubled face. "We all make mistakes, Annisford. If I'd only been a bit more careful then—"

His voice faded.

"Tom took it terribly hard," put in Annisford.

Chalmers nodded.

"He must have known he was dying?"

"Yes. He knew. I was just leaving my office when the 'phone rang, and my car was waiting outside. I had a little trouble cranking, but I reached here inside ten minutes."

"He wanted to see Laura?"

"Evidently. Apparently he thought she might not come till morning, and hoped to last through the night. That's a man for you"—the doctor's voice rang. "Not a bit of terror in his tone, Annisford—he spoke just as coolly as though he were asking for a cup of coffee."

"What did he say?"

"What he said was so utterly out of the ordinary. I didn't understand at first. One doesn't look for a man to say such things so calmly. Please repeat that," I told him. Then I got his words: 'Chalmers, this is Adam Winright. I am dying. Please come at once. I must live till Laura comes. I have a message for her.' I said, 'I'm coming.'"

"Then he must have hung up the receiver and crossed to the table and sat down—"

"And died immediately."

The flame in the grate leapt up, kindling the doctor's troubled face.

"He was quite alone?" he questioned.

Annisford nodded. "Yes. Katie went out at seven, and Turkey Bird spent the evening gossiping with Fan Sifton. You know Fan Sifton, the unclaimed treasure with the wheezy old setter? Why, I can remember when Fan—"

"Sh!"

Annisford stared in surprise.

"Did you hear that?" demanded Chalmers.

"What?"

"I'm positive I heard someone at those doors."

"Nonsense." Annisford's tone was careless. "Why, I can remember when I was a kid and Fan Sifton—"

"There it goes again," insisted the doctor. "Like something choking."

Yet he made no move to investigate. Annisford gazed a moment at the ruddy-faced little man. He was horribly frightened. With a careless laugh the young fellow went to the door, and glanced up and down the hall.

"Nothing doing," he reported, cheerily.

Then he fancied a glimmer of light at the end of the hall. "Excuse me, doctor. I'll investigate." He stepped boldly enough down the hall toward the Ghost Room. Neither non-existent ghosts nor real dead folk had any terrors for him.

Sure enough, the library was a glow of light. Annisford eyed the electro-lit. "Did I turn that light on when I

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was telephoning Tom?" he asked himself. "No, I did not. I'm sure I did not. But I must have."

The matter was inconsequential, anyway. Annisford snapped off the light, and turned back toward the living-room. At the foot of the stair he glanced up; then ascended, none too quietly, to the landing above. Laura's door was closed. He listened a moment, heard nothing, imagined nothing; finally, descending, rejoined the doctor before the fire.

"I guess you're nervous tonight," he adjudicated.

Once more from over town came the notes of the deep-toned bell.

"One—two—three!"

Annisford again filled his pipe.

"He could have deliberately concealed some of the symptoms from me," said the doctor. "It must have been that. Yet, if he wished to conceal his illness, why did he seek an examination at all?" He puzzled. "It is all of a part with his general reputation, though."

"You Maitland Port people thought him eccentric?"

"Decidedly—or deep."

"He wasn't eccentric in business. Of course," conceded Annisford, "he was reticent. He never discussed his private affairs with me, though I was the one man nearest to him. Yet he was a careful, methodical, capable business man from corns to bald spot. If he wanted a letter of ten years ago, he could place his fingers on it in ten seconds. He could tell to a cent how much we had in any line of stock, or how much were each day's sales and profits in each department. That store of ours is organized to the hilt. Adam Winright put in the first time-clocks in Detroit, I guess; everyone from the president down had to punch them. There's a room full of the stuff at Detroit right now; I can tell you when every employee was on and off for ten years back. You can see my record, and Tom's, and Mr. Winright's own record. Adam Winright was a miracle of system. Maybe he overdid it. Of course he didn't mingle in Detroit society, or mix in politics—no call for that, you know. He was just a business man—hadn't another interest."

"Except Laura."

"Another interest in Detroit, I mean. She was here."

"That always puzzled us," explained Chalmers. "Why he lived in Detroit and the children in Maitland Port, and he so rarely saw them. I used to puzzle it over when I was younger. I'm inquisitive, you know. The children made a few friends, but when they got old enough to mix in our society, Tom went to Detroit, and Laura abroad. Some people used to say Mr. Winright was hard up, but I always thought he must be comfortably fixed. He"—the doctor hesitated—"he'd be worth all of fifty thousand, I should say? Oh, thirty thousand, anyway?"

George Annisford almost laughed. Only the thought of Adam Winright across the hall muzzled his mirth.

"Fifty thousand! Why, Adam Winright was a millionaire twice over!"

Chalmers stared.

"Who gets the money?" he blurted. "I don't know. I've never seen his will. Of course he'll have one. If he hadn't, the money would go half to Laura and half to Tom."

"But his brother, Harold?"

Annisford gazed oddly at the physician.

"Harold? Oh, Harold died years ago." What Annisford thought he knew, he was complacently sure of. "Winright told you so, didn't he?"

"He never told me much of anything."

They were silent a moment. A coal in the grate split, with a loud report.

"What was that?"

Chalmers glanced suspiciously about him.

"Just that coal," assured Annisford.

"No. There." The doctor, springing up, pointed toward the door. "Didn't you see something?"

Annisford laughed.

"Sit down. You're nervous. Did you ever hear Turkey Bird tell about the ghost in the old mill back of Dunganon? You know, folks driving by on dark nights used to see blue lights flitting past the windows and—"

He broke off, grinning.

"What you saw was a shadow on the hall carpet. The moonlight shines through the front window and there's the shadow of the vines shifts. As for Harold, he was drowned before Mr. Winright married. I've heard he was a bad lot. Guess the brothers didn't get along any too well. But Harold was drowned years and years ago."

Chalmers fixed his gaze on the cheery fire.

"Mr. Winright will be buried at Detroit, beside his wife, I suppose?"

It was Annisford's turn to stare into the fire. "Tom will arrange all that," he said at last. "He'll be here in the morning. I must send the car for him."

Catching up the scuttle, he deluged the fire with coal. The cannon cracked noisily as it caught. Chalmers, hunched in his chair, with fascinated gaze again sought the gap in the double doors where he had fancied the moving shadow.

"I heard someone."

"It's only the wind in the trees."

"No. Listen." Rising, he tip-toed toward the door; but halted half-way, shuddering. "Can't you hear it?"

Annisford's lips parted in a laugh.

"Nonsense, doctor. You're just—"

He stopped short.

There was a gasp, a stifled cry, from the room where the dead man lay; and then the sound of a heavy fall. Annisford, slow to hear but instant to act, crossed the hall and gripped the door-knob.

"It's locked!" he exclaimed.

Without hesitation, he flung his full weight against the door. It gave, presently, with a crash. The room he had left dark was now a blaze of light. Annisford glimpsed the bier where the dead man lay, covered with a white

sheet; and then on the floor beside it a crumpled little heap of pink and white.

He knelt.

"Laura!" he cried. "Wake up, Laura!"

(To be continued Next Week).

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If your renewal subscription to The Guide is now due, or expires this fall, you will receive a notice in this issue.

We are not in the habit of carrying subscriptions very long in arrears, and to avoid missing issues containing stories and articles in which you are interested, you should renew promptly. Use the renewal slip enclosed.

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Dividends aren't the only dollars-and-cents gains of co-operation; and co-operators aren't the only ones who reap the benefits of co-operation.

Did you ever hear the story of the famous match trust? The yearly world consumption of matches is at present estimated at 90,000,000 cases, each of which contains 1,000 boxes of 50 matches. The value of these matches is nearly \$200,000,000. Their manufacture is controlled by the International Match Combine—and the Finnish Co-operative Wholesale Society!

About a year ago, the directors of the match trust went to call on the directors of the co-operative. They said, "See here, we control this match business. Why don't we cash in on it? Why don't we agree to combine in fixing our prices to the public? We could make millions more out of our business if we did."

"That's just the reason why we refuse to combine with you. We're in this business for service, not for fleecing the public," was the emphatic answer of the co-operators. The "S.O.K.", which is short for the Finnish Co-operative Wholesale Society, refused to accept the proposal of the match trust and stood out alone to combat it.

For the past year this fight has continued, with the result that the price of matches has decreased by from 10 to 30 per cent. in different countries. According to the lowest estimate, the consumers have saved at least \$20,000,000 which is the amount which the match trust would have taxed them if there had not been a powerful co-operative society to prevent a monopoly price.

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One of the most famous streets in the City of London is Lombard Street. The origin of its name is derived from the Longobards or Lombards, "Strangers of Divers Nations," coming chiefly from Genoa, Lucca, Florentine and Venice. Pope Gregory IX, in 1227, inspired this coming. The object was that these traffickers in money should be able to supply ready cash to convents and other religious institutions, not able without such aid to pay their tithes to the Papal authorities. To the Lombards we owe many commercial terms, such as debtor, creditor, bankrupt, etc. L. s. d. are the emblems of Lire, Soldi and Denari. The Classified pages in The Guide with a few exceptions can be likened unto Lombard Street, for here we have a vast concourse of business people advertising their wares and making themselves famous as specialists in certain lines of production, such as Livestock, Seed Grain, Swine, Poultry, etc. These people are contributing to Canada's welfare by building up prosperous communities. By giving value for money received they are making themselves self-supporting, thus marking another important step in the march of progress. It is both interesting and profitable to study The Guide's Classified Section.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle, 1,600. Market firm, fairly active. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$7.25 to \$8.75; cows and heifers, \$3.50 to \$6.00; canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$3.00; bologna hogs, \$3.75 to \$4.00; feeder and stocker steers, \$4.00 to \$6.00. Calves, 1,200. Market 25 cents lower. Bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$7.25. Hogs, 7,000. Market steady to 10c higher. Top prices, \$6.95. Butcher and bacon hogs, \$6.75 to \$6.90; packing sows, \$5.75 to \$6.00; pigs, \$5.50 to \$5.75. Sheep, 100. Market steady.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., June 28, 1924.

WHEAT—Continued unfavorable crop weather in the U.S. and lack of rain in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, primarily responsible for welcome strength in wheat values. Markets have been very firm throughout with the new crop months comparatively stronger than cash wheat and July delivery. Market has been a very nervous affair with rapid fluctuations. October wheat sold seems to have gone into strong hands, and with little wheat for sale and comparatively no hedging pressure, prices have advanced easily on little buying. Exporters report business of small proportions, with British buyers reluctantly following the advance in values here. General rains would undoubtedly have a bearish effect on wheat prices, the effect being, of course, beneficial to the crop and the releasing of wheat now held for higher prices. Cash spreads have proved disappointing, especially on low grades which have lost ground as the market has advanced. One, two and three Northern will likely be delivered early next month to retire the open July contracts.

OATS AND BARLEY—Prices show a considerable advance in these grains from a week ago, the new crop futures being relatively stronger than the July option, due to reports of needed moisture and backward growing weather over the prairie provinces. In the cash markets there continues to be an excellent demand for all the lower grades of oats and barley, but the top grades not wanted.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

June 23 to 28 inclusive.	23	24	25	26	27	28	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
July 118	118	119	121	119	119	116	102	
Oct. 112	112	114	116	114	114	110	100	
Dec. 108	109	110	112	111	110	107		
Oats—								
July 41	41	42	43	42	42	41	41	
Oct. 40	40	41	43	42	41	40	39	
Dec. 38	38	39	41	41	41	38		
Barley—								
July 67	67	67	67	69	69	65	51	
Oct. 61	61	62	64	65	64	60	51	
Dec. 58	58	59	61	62	61			
Flax—								
July 218	218	219	221	219	219	218	222	
Oct. 187	188	189	193	193	188	188	200	
Dec. 181	182	183	185	184	185	181		
Rye—								
July 73	73	73	74	76	76	74	62	
Oct. 74	75	75	77	79	79	74	65	

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed June 27 as follows: July, 9s 9d; October, 9s 9d, per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.36½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool market closed: July, \$1.28½; October \$1.28½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.24½ to \$1.29½; No. 2 northern, \$1.21½ to \$1.25½; No. 3 northern, \$1.19½ to \$1.22½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.27½ to \$1.38½; No. 1 hard, \$1.24½ to \$1.35½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.22½ to \$1.23½; No. 1 hard, \$1.21½ to \$1.22½; Fancy No. 1 amber durum, \$1.26½ to \$1.29½; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.21½ to \$1.25½; No. 1 durum, \$1.19½ to \$1.21½; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.20½ to \$1.23½; No. 2 durum, \$1.18½ to \$1.20½; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.19½ to \$1.21½; No. 3 durum, \$1.16½ to \$1.19½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 94½c to 95½c; No. 3 yellow, 93½c to 94½c; No. 2 mixed, 92½c to 93½c; No. 3 mixed, 91½c to 92½c. Oats—No. 2 white 52c to 52½c; No. 3 white, 51c to 51½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 74c to 75c; medium to good, 71c to 73c; lower grades 62c to 70c. Rye—No. 2, 71c to 72c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.46 to \$2.50.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon steady from 88s to 96s, boxes 80s to 90s. American 67s to 74s. Irish 108s to 120s. Danish 105s to 110s, firm. Danish killings 64,000 head. The market was generally improved with more activity.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Cattle receipts were practically 425 head in advance of last week, consisting of 1,939 head. The bulk of the good grain-fed butchers are marketed, and a good demand prevails for finished cattle, especially those held in local feed lots. A few heavy export steers showing good finish made up to \$7.00, while the best light weight butchers sold from \$6.00 to \$6.25. Anything sold over \$6.00 was well finished, the bulk of which came from local feed lots. The majority of the good butchers made from \$5.50 to \$5.75, while the plain medium order ranged from \$4.25 to \$5.00. Good baby beef made from \$5.50 to \$6.15. The best butcher heifers sold from \$5.00 to \$5.50, choice cows from \$4.25 to \$4.50, while those of the medium to good order sold from \$3.50 to \$4.00, and common from \$2.50 to \$3.25. Canners and cutters ranged from 75c to \$2.25. Veal calves were lower; good, selling from \$6.50 to \$7.00; fair from \$5.00 to \$6.00, and common from \$2.50 to \$4.00. Good butcher bulls sold from \$2.00 to \$2.50, and bolognas from \$1.00 to \$1.50. The stocker and feeder trade was easier, and heavy feeders were not wanted. Good stockers ranged from \$3.50 to \$4.00, common around \$2.50, and stock heifers and cows from \$2.00 to \$2.75. The hog receipts were 2,415, and the market held steady. Thick smooths sold at \$6.75, and bacon selects at \$7.42, off-car weights. Sheep receipts were lighter, consisting of 78 head. Fat ewes sold around \$8.00, wethers and yearlings from \$9.50 to \$10.50 for unshorn stock, and shorn sheep from \$1.00 to \$1.50 lower. Milk-fed spring lambs ranged from \$12 to \$13.50.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur June 23 to June 28, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
June 23	40	39	39	37	36	67	65	61	61	219	216	198	73
24	40	39	40	37	36	67	65	61	61	219	215	198	72
25	41	40	40	38	37	67	65	61	61	221	217	199	73
26	42	41	41	38	37	69	67	63	63	219	215	199	76
27	42	41	41	38	37	69	67	63	63	219	215	199	76
28	42	41	41	38	37	69	67	63	63	218	214	198	73
Week Ago	41	40	40	37	36	65	63	60	59	218	214	198	73
Year Ago	46	44	44	42	41	51	49	44	44	223	219	197	62

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Market is weak and receipts light. Dealers are quoting to country shippers, delivered, extras 20c, firsts 21c, seconds 16c. Jobbing, extras 27c to 27½c, firsts 25c to 25½c, seconds 19c to 19½c. The quality of eggs received is showing effects of heat. Poultry: Live fowl 13c to 18c, ducks 10c to 12c, geese 10c to 12c, turkeys 13c to 18c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Receipts continue to decline. Dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 22c, firsts 20c, seconds 15c. The North Battleford section reports eggs plentiful with prices unchanged. Poultry: Receipts of live fowl are heavy at 10c to 12c per lb.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Market firm. Receipts falling off rapidly. Dealers are quoting to country shippers, delivered, extras 20c, firsts 17c, seconds 12c. Jobbing, extras 27c, firsts 25c, seconds 21c. Poultry: Unchanged.

CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts of eggs fair and an improvement in quality. Dealers are quoting to country shippers, delivered, extras 19c, firsts 17c, seconds 12c. Jobbing, firsts \$7.00 to \$7.50 per case, seconds \$5.00 to \$5.50 per case. Poultry: Unchanged.

The Wheat Pools

Continued from Page 3

on file, covering 6,445,897 acres, which means that the pool has secured more than the 50 per cent. of the acreage under wheat as required by the contract.

Manitoba

Contracts are still coming in daily to the Central office of the Manitoba pool, and the acreage under contract is steadily rising towards the \$800,000 mark. Central office has been kept busy during the last week making arrangements for the meeting of shareholders in Brandon, on July 2 and 3. At this meeting the permanent board of directors of the Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited will be elected, and will take over from the present board the completion of the pool, and the arranging of a single central selling agency. The present board has had conferences with the other two pools, and although nothing definite has yet been decided upon, these preliminary conferences have cleared the way for the permanent boards of both Manitoba and Saskatchewan pools to complete arrangements in this connection with the Alberta pool.

Lake Rates Control

The Act passed by the Dominion government last year for the purpose of controlling shipping rates on the Great Lakes, was under discussion in the House of Commons last week. Hon. T. A. Low, minister of trade and commerce, moved a resolution providing for an amendment to the act to make the act workable. The minister explained that the necessity for the amendment arose from the failure of ship owners to file tariffs last year. The American ship owners refused to file tariffs on the ground that they had fought against such a regulation in the United States, and if they agreed to it in Canada they would be simply inviting trouble at home. Under the proposed amendment every shipper of grain from Fort William or Port Arthur to other Canadian points is required to file with the Board of Grain Commissioners his contract for the carriage of grain. In the course of the discussion Sir Henry Drayton asked why the government did not exercise its authority, and in the circumstances which the bill was intended to meet, suspend the coasting laws. Hon. H. H. Stevens also supported the proposition of dealing with the question of rates through suspension of the coasting laws, and a number of Progressives spoke along similar lines. Eventually the resolution was passed and the bill based upon it was given a first reading.

Japan Being Investigated

H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture for Alberta, who went to Japan with the first shipment of livestock ever sent there from Canada, is now busy engaged in looking into the question of a possible market for Alberta livestock and other products. He advises that the prospects for cattle trade with that country are good, although the prospects for the sale of horses are not so attractive.

July 2, 1924

MACHINERY and AUTOS

FOR SALE—STUDEBAKER CAR, USED FOUR years, newly overhauled and painted, like new. Price, \$500, or will trade for young cattle, etc. Box 238, Oxbow, Sask. 27-2

OAK LUMBER—WAGON TONGUES, \$3.50; bolts, \$1.25; doubletrees, wagon, 50c. to 75c.; four-horse, \$2.00; six-horse, \$2.50; reaches, \$1.25. J. Warren, Rosedale, Man.

SELLING—HART-PARR "35" OIL TRACTOR and six-bottom plow, new motor and gears. Terms, located in Manitoba. J. A. Collins, Batavia, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—MACARTNEY MILKER, ONE double unit vacuum tank and stall cocks, vacuum pump complete, brand new, \$200 cash. Pierre Hounget, Vonda, Sask. 26-2

WE HAVE FOR SALE USED TRACTORS AND threshers of almost every size and make. Write us for special prices. Tractor and Thresher Co., Saskatoon.

SELLING—COMPLETE OUTFIT, 20-40 CASE gas tractor, 20-40 Case steel separator with drive belt, 10 x 16 caboose. Nearly new. Terms. Write Chris Ness, Spy Hill, Sask. 23-5

SELLING—CASE STEAM OUTFIT, 25-H.P., engine, 40-62 separator, Garden City feeder. New. Outfit in good condition. For further information write Thos. Lobbs, Inland, Alta. 25-3

SECOND-HAND TRACTORS, SEPARATORS, plows. Bargains. Write J. W. Graham, Box 182, Amalfi, Sask. 25-5

SELLING—GARDEN CITY FEEDER, 36-INCH, good condition, \$100 cash. Samuel Eby, Roland, Man. 25-3

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY 32-INCH STEEL feeder, almost new, \$80 cash. Nelson Banister, Oake Lake, Man. 26-3

FOR SALE—STEWART COMBINATION SHEAF, loader, in good condition, price, \$250. W. W. Burks, Lewvan, Sask. 26-4

SELL OR EXCHANGE—SMALL THRESHER, engine, packer, drill, wagon, all O.K. for sheep. C. Shott, Relist, Alta. 26-2

SELLING—28-INCH GARDEN CITY FEEDER, all condition, \$150. Hamersley, Hafford, 524 Spadina Crescent East, Saskatoon, Sask. 26-2

WANTED—STEEL BEAM BRUSH BREAKER, 20-inch preferred. State price in first letter. Andrew Sandness, Weldon, Sask. 26-2

WANTED—TRACTOR, 35-H.P., ON BELT, full description, condition, lowest cash price. Gibson, Holden, Alta. 26-2

SELLING—GEORGE WHITE SEPARATOR, 36-60 steam tractor, 25-H.P., \$900. Hodgson Bros., Hartney, Man.

SELLING—20-INCH HAMILTON BRUSH breaker, like new, \$60, f.o.b. here. Hall Bros., Minot, Minn.

FOR SALE—12-27 MINNEAPOLIS TRACTOR, in first-class condition. Wm. Halladay, Baring, Sask.

FOR SALE—32-INCH GEORGE WHITE feeder, run only 12 days, guaranteed perfect condition, \$165 cash. L. A. Goud, Estevan, Sask.

WANTED—16-30 OR 12-26 RUMELY ENGINE or 10-20 Titan. State cash price. Evans Brothers, R.R. 4, Red Deer, Alta.

SELLING—32-50 AULTMAN-TAYLOR SEP- arator. Good condition. \$350. Oliver Olsand, Halkirk, Alta. 27-2

WANTED—MEDIUM SIZE CULTIVATOR IN good repair. S. McConnell, Keliber, Sask. 27-2

WANTED—REPAIRS FOR 30-60 HART-PARR, John Taylor, Dunrea, Man. 27-2

SELLING—28-46 GEORGE WHITE SEPARA- tor, cheap. Carl Hjette, Riverhurst, Sask. 26-2

FOR SALE—30-60 RUMELY OIL-PULL, IN first-class condition. J. B. Fletcher, Morse, Sask.

FOR QUICK SALE—NEW ERA ELEVATING grader, \$900 cash. P. L. Hyde, Hatton, Sask. 25-3

Cylinder Grinding

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Oversize pistons fitted. Crank-shafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 20-13

CYLINDER GRINDING: TRACTOR, AUTO and engine repairs, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort St., Winnipeg. 19-13

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine & Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 12-13

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS**ARTIFICIAL LIMBS**

WE SPECIALIZE IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Trusses, Spinal Braces. Fitting and satisfaction guaranteed. Calgary Artificial Limb Factory, Calgary.

Bees and Beekeepers' Supplies**MANITOBA QUEEN BEES**

PURE ITALIANS. Queens for sale, bred from Manitoba bees, from colonies that produced over 300 lbs. of honey last season. Our apiaries contain 500 colonies, all in Selkirk district, absolutely free from disease. All rearing in charge of R. M. Muckle, former provincial apiarist, who spent two seasons rearing queens with the A. I. Root Co., California. These queens will double your honey crop. Prices:

UNTESTED \$1.10 Shipped
TESTED 1.50 by Mail
SELECT BREEDING QUEENS, 2.50 Postpaid
3-Frame Nucleus with Queen \$ 7.00
Strong 10-Frame Colonies 17.00

Only after years of building up and proving that we have the hardiest and finest bees for this climate do we now offer Queens for sale. Get your Queens near at hand. Queens in the mail three or four days lose their vitality.

OLD ENGLAND BEE CO.

G. M. Newton, Pres.
P.O. BOX 2951 - WINNIPEG, MAN.

ANDREWS & SON, BEEKEEPERS' EQUIP- ment on hand at all times. Catalog and price list on request. Corner Victor and Portage, Winnipeg, Man. 6-4

BEES WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Winnipeg and Regina. 19-5

Bicycles and Repair Parts

CLEVELAND AND BRITISH STANDARD bicycles, 40 good rebuilt second-hand bicycles from \$25 up, in all sizes. I carry repairs of all kinds for all makes of machines. Prompt service. Price list on application. C. H. Harness, 322 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 15-13

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS**COAL****ASK YOUR DEALER ABOUT****PENN "THE DIFFERENT" COAL****OR WRITE****NORTH WEST COAL CO., EDMONTON****DRINKS AND CORDIALS**

EXTRA CONCENTRATED—SOLD SOLELY for flavoring confectionery, non-alcoholic beverage, etc. Buy the best, it is cheapest. They have the genuine old taste. Guarantee—We guarantee one ounce Extra Concentrated to fully color and flavor one gallon. Alchemos, Anisette, Benedictine, Brandy, Old Cherry, Peppermint, Rum, Rye, Scotch, Grenadine, etc. Dose one gallon, \$1.00; five gallons, \$4.00. Receipt sent with order. Barrels, jars, corks, bottles, labels—all supplies. Luigi Calissano & Figli Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 2938, Winnipeg, Man. 20-13

MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGET- able powder soluble in water; Chartreuse, anisette, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Benedictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Receipt sent with order. Richard-Beliveau Co., 330 Main Street, Winnipeg.

DENTISTS

DR. IRWIN ROBB, DENTIST, 27 CANADA Life Bldg., Regina, Sask. Phone 3578. 16-52

DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 20-52

FRUITS

STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES, RASPBERRIES, loganberries, cucumber, tomatoes, corn, plums, pears, etc. Price list. Prices low. Quality Fruit Farm, Chilliwack, B.C. 22-6

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS**PURE-EX**

**RASPBERRY VINEGAR
RASPBERRY CORDIAL
STRAWBERRY CORDIAL**

AH! It's so refreshing. It never fails to quench a "thirsty" thirst, and gives renewed vigor and vim to tired bodies. A pleasant surprise for visitors—indispensable at picnics. Made from pure fruit juices and highly concentrated—free from artificial coloring.

A 12-oz. bottle, 40c; a 24-oz. bottle 70c. Ready to Serve—Add five parts water to one part concentrate.

Send your order today to the Originators and Sole Bottlers.

LUIGI CALISSANO & FIGLI CO. LTD. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dealers and Soda Fountains—Write for our attractive proposition.

WOOL WANTED—WEAR YOUR OWN PURE wool at actual cost of manufacturing. Save jobbers' and retailers' profit. 50% to 75% saved by having Hancock Woolen Mills make your wool into yarns, blankets, wind and waterproof mackinaw, tweeds, flannels, serges, overcoatings, batting. Samples and price list sent on request. D. Fuller & Son, Box 29, Bancroft, Ont. 23-4

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

SHIP YOUR WOOL DIRECT TO US—SPECIAL prices on large lots. We buy horse hair, hides, seneca root the year round. Northwest Hide & Fur Co., 278 Rupert Ave., Winnipeg. 23-5

EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS, Saskatoon and Edmonton 19-24

HOTEL DIRECTORY

BRUNSWICK HOTEL, WINNIPEG—AMERICAN plan, \$3.00 per day. Hot and cold water in every room.

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS**LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.**

CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS, WILLOW pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 19-11

TAMARAC POSTS FOR SALE IN CAR-LOAD lots. 7 feet by 3 to 5-inch top. Price, 7c. f.o.b., Sleeman, Ont. Reid & Campbell, Fort Frances, Ontario. 25-3

LUMBER, SHINGLES, MILLWORK—MIXED carlots at wholesale prices from mill to consumer. Price lists free. Coast and Prairie Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

CORDWOOD — POPLAR CORDWOOD AT reduced prices. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BARGAINS—SLIGHTLY USED—ORGANS, \$50 up. Pianos, \$200 up. Phonographs, \$25 up. Each one guaranteed good condition. Write for full particulars. Ye Olde Firme, Heintzman & Co., Regina or Saskatoon.

PAINTS

PREPARED IN THE WEST FOR WESTERNERS. It stands up. Buy direct from the manufacturer and save middleman's profit. Prices and color cards supplied on request. C. J. Wyers, Paint and Varnish Works, Brandon, Man. 20-13

DUKSBARK SHINGLE STAIN, HOUSE AND barn paint. Sheds rain, wears and weathers. Sold direct at wholesale prices. No equal for price. Amalgamated Paint Co., Winnipeg. 27-5

Photographic Supplies

QUALITY DEVELOPING AND PRINTING — Send negative for sample print free. Do not take chances on old films, get fresh films from us; we pay postage. Manitoba Photo Supply Co., 353 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 27-9

PILES

WITH CONSTIPATION CURED AND CAUSE removed. One treatment usually sufficient. Dr. M. E. Church, Calgary, Alta.

RADIO SUPPLIES

THE FAMOUS FADA "ONE-SIXTY" NEUTRO- dyne receiver. Thompson magnaphone. Write for particulars. C. R. Fraser Company, 8 Colborne St., Toronto. 21-9

LONG RANGE RADIO SETS COMPLETE. No extras required, prepaid, \$35. Agents wanted. C. S. Jones, Roland, Man. 27-5

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE ON SETS and parts. Electric Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 11-26

REMNANTS

LARGE BUNDLE REMNANTS, \$2.00; FIVE pounds quilt patches, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

SITUATIONS VACANT**THE J. R. WATKINS CO.**

have a number of good localities now open for energetic and intelligent men to **RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS.**

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

EARN \$25 WEEKLY SPARE TIME, WRITING for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary. Details free. Press Syndicate, 1041 St. Louis.

AGENTS—SELL LOW PRICED KITCHEN necessity. Quick sale. Square deal. Premier Mfg. Co., Dept. M-6, Detroit, Mich. 25-3

HUSTLER, WITH CAR, CAN MAKE \$10 TO \$20 per day selling and advertising for Mickelson, Dept. 1, Smith and York Avenue, Winnipeg.

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

STOCKS AND BONDS

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield Kirby & Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881. 21-5

FOR SALE—ONE SHARE UNITED GRAIN Growers par \$25. Will sell for \$15. Apply Post Office Box H, Tisdale.

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS**TIRES****TIRES**

New, fresh, first-grade standard Canadian makes:
30 x 3 1/2 Fabric \$6.95
Tubes \$1.50
30 x 3 1/2 Fabric, Extra Heavy, guaranteed 6,000 miles \$8.75

This is one of the heaviest tires made and not to be confused with the light weight or unguaranteed tire.

CORDS

(Guaranteed 10,000 Miles)

30 x 3 1/2 \$10.75 32 x 4 \$17.50
31 x 4 16.50 33 x 4 18.50

Enclose cash to cover or advise us to Express C.O.D. subject to examination and approval, and if the tires are not satisfactory advise agent to return them to us at our expense. You are not obligated in any way.

THE TIRE EXCHANGE LTD.

575 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

TAXIDERMISTRY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 229 Main Street, Winnipeg 464f

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, Connecticut, \$2.50; Spread Leaf, \$2.75; Hauborg, \$3.75; Quosnel, Parfum Italia, \$4.00. Cigars, tobaccos and cigarettes wholesale and retail. Richard-Beliveau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 17-13

AN ASSORTMENT OF FIVE POUNDS OF Havana, Petit Rouge and Petit Havana for \$2.00, postpaid. Goods guaranteed. La Londe & Co., 75 Victoria, Norwood, Man. 20-13

PRODUCE**LIVE POULTRY WANTED**

Hens, 64 lbs. and over, extra fat 20c
Hens, 54 lbs. and over 16-17c
Young Roosters, No. 1 11c
Turkeys, 9 to 14 lbs., No. 1 condition, 16-17c; dressed 20c
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg and guaranteed until next issue. Ship now while prices are good. In our ad. of June 25, we quoted 22c per lb. for Ducks. We do not want ducks. Please do not ship any. **ROYAL PRODUCE CO.** 97 Aikins Street, WINNIPEG

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

business and social evenings, and three directors' meetings have been held, also two whist drives.

Outside speakers who have visited the local at their various meetings are: Mrs. Elliott, president, U.F.W.M., Woman's Place in the Home and Local; A. J. M. Poole, vice-president, U.F.M., Wheat Pool; Geo. Little, M.L.A., Doings of the Legislature; Prof. Grant, of the M.A.C., The Strength and Weakness of the Farmers' Organization.

Five barrels of auto and tractor oils were purchased from the U.G.G. Ltd., and the local is co-operating with neighboring ones re the purchasing of a car load of oil, also a car of twine. Six cars of stock have been shipped co-operatively.

Seed grain certificates have been issued to a number of farmers purchasing seed. During the winter they co-operated with adjoining locals in putting on concerts, etc. A community picnic is being held in the near future, and the local has its own baseball team.

At their last meeting, resolutions were passed dealing with Hudson Bay, Crow's Nest Pass Agreement and Classification of Freight Rates.

Springfield-Selkirk U.F.M. Debate

The inter-district debate between Selkirk and Springfield was held in the Hazelridge Memorial Hall, on June 20.

The subject debated was: "Resolved, that the immediate deepening of the St. Lawrence Waterways would be in the best interests of western agriculture." The affirmative was upheld by Messrs. L. L. Taylor and Bathgate, of Tyndall, and the negative by C. Stevenson and Miss Cameron, of Petersfield. Both teams strongly brought out all points and gave the audience great enlightenment on the subject. The judges were F. Sargent, of Petersfield; J. F. Kehoe, of Tyndall, and J. C. McDermott, of Hazelridge, who gave their decision in favor of the affirmative.

A. Matheson, U.F.M. director, was chairman. A solo was sung by W. E. Edmonds, and a recitation given by I. St. George.

C. Barclay, M.L.A., gave a short talk on Deepening of the St. Lawrence, after which lunch was served by the ladies, assisted by the U.F.M. Juniors.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft

**The Annoying Clerk**

One guy who clerks for Down and Neil, is prone to make a fellow feel his eagerness to sell; he is an urgent type of clerk with head of steam for busy work, but pushes all to well. He's stationed on the grocery floor some seven counters from the door and handles breakfast food. I went in there at noon today intent to buy and scoot away, in very rushing mood. Said I, "I wish some 'Bubbled Rye,' the kind I always aim to buy, put up in checkered can." Said he, "We're out of that today, but here we have some 'Crinkled Hay,' and some 'Digested Bran,' and either one of these, my friend, will serve the same accepted end as does the 'Bubbled Rye.' They both are better for the brain, for liver-ward, and stomach pain, for twitchings of the eye. The customer returning these we think is very hard to please, they're just the stuff for you. The price is well within your reach; I'll wrap you up a box of each, or will I make it two?" "Not any, friend, at all," said I, "my heart is set on 'Bubbled Rye.'" "But, pardon me," said he, "This 'Crinkled Hay' is so and so; 'twill all you full of pep and go—!" How he bombarded me! "You may be right," at last I said, "but I have seven calls ahead, so must be on my way. My cranium is fixed to buy a checkered can of 'Bubbled Rye,' and neither 'Bran' nor 'Hay!' You may suggest these other things, preferred by cabbages and kings, and with good purpose, too, but you can't drive a man like me to change his diet instantly! Good-day, good-day, to you!"

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale." contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK—Various

SELLING—JERSEY BULLS, SEVEN TO 14 months. Yorkshire sows, to farrow June, July, Congdon, Newdale, Man. 23-5

HORSES

LOST—TEAM BAY DRIVERS, HORSE AND mare. No brand. Each has wire scar over front hoof. Reward. Rev. W. A. Lewis, Kitacoty, Alta. Phone 27.

CATTLE—Various

WILL TRADE CATTLE FOR 44-INCH GARDEN City feeder. Must be in good repair. A. Watson, Yellow Grass, Sask.

Red Polls

Lincoln Herd of Red Polls

will sell in the Canadian "A" Circuit, Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon. Show herd is in charge of my son, Alvin D. Will be pleased to have you look us up at the shows. Herd headed by Rupert's Teddy, 32696 A. R., weight 2,500 lbs. His dam weighs 1,600 lbs. and has a record of 11,005.4 lbs. milk and 600.9 lbs. butter-fat. She has three sons that have won State Fair Grand Championships. Real dual-purpose bulls and elders for sale.
ADOLPH P. ARP, ELDRIDGE, IOWA, U.S.A.

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULL, 14 MONTHS. first-class animal. E. L. Huchart, Kenton, Man. 27-2

Aberdeen-Angus

FOR SALE, IN MANITOBA—CHOICE ABERDEEN Angus bulls. Three of them sired by Beauty's Leroy, sire of both the grand champion bull and female at Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1923. They have passed accredited test. Will sell at reasonable price. We also have good two-year-old Clydesdale stallion, sired by Imported Benefactor. James Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph, Ontario.

Holsteins

SELLING—SIX REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls, age from one month to four years. Price, \$35 to \$100. E. G. Eagleton, Morse, Sask. 25-3

Ayrshires

AYRSHIRE CALVES AND YEARLINGS, BOTH sexes, high-class stock, prices reasonable. Cox, Rumsey, Alta.

WANTED—AYRSHIRE BULL, FIT FOR SERVICE. W. Snow, Strasburg, Sask.

SWINE—Various

REGISTERED HIGH-CLASS WEANLING boars, sire Ewens boar, dams long extra smooth prize-winning sows, \$10. J. H. Wilson, Grenfell, Sask. 27-2

Hampshires

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Winnipeg, Manitoba

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